THE

# Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 16.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

*On* WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock*
*On* THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*
*On* THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at half past 6 o'clock.*
*On the* FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambroatlie at 7 o'lock a. m.*
*On the* THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 oeclock p. m.*

**THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."**

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*(Payable in advance.)*

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums which have been duly placed to account as below:—

| | | | | |
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| June 10th. | Brigadier Farrell..... ..... | Rs. | 15 | 0 |
| do 14th. | E. C. Jones, Esq..... .. ... ... ..... ,. | | 15 | 0 |
| do 16th. | Lt. Jameson, by Messrs Leckie & Co. „ | | 8 | 0 |

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Bombay, 16th June, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

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Additional information can be obtained at the Company's Office.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd May, 1851. } JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

AS intimated in the Postal Notice of the 8th April last, the Overland safe date Dawk, will be despatched to Madras on Tuesday the 1st Proximo, at 5 P. M., and the 'Express' on Wednesday the 2nd Proximo, at 5 P. M.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office, 16th June 1851. }

IN consequence of the death of of my brother WENTWORTH JOSEPH DILLON, the Firm of DILLON & Co., in which he was a Partner, is dissolved.

LOGAN ROBERT DILLON.
Administrator.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, I beg to intimate that I have this day commenced business as Wine Merchant, and Mess and General Agent, under the style of DILLON & Co.

LOGAN ROBERT DILLON.

N. B.—All communications should be addressed to DILLON & Co., 12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1851.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash. DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry Pale Brown Golden..... | qts | Rs. | 18 at 20 | per | doz. |
| Superior do... ... ... | do | do | 22 at 24 | | do |
| Chillingworths crown | do | do | 24 | | do |
| Cutlers India bottled... | do | do | 22 | | do |
| Harmers ... ... ... ... ... | do | do | 18 | | do |
| Port Fine old crusty ... ... ... ... | do | do | 18 at 20 | | do |
| Superior do ... ... ... | do | do | 21 at 24 | | do |
| Gerrard's Superior ... ... | do | do | 20 | | do |
| Maxwell ... ... ... ... ... | do | do | 22 at 24 | | do |
| Phelps... ... ... ... ... ... | pts | do | 12 | | do |
| Madeira Gordon Cossart ... ..... | qts | do | 20 | | do |
| Superior ..... ..... | do | do | 24 | | do |
| London particular ... ... | do | do | 27 | | do |
| Claret, Messrs Delfuick Fils, very Superior ... ..... ..... | qts | do | 24 | | do |
| do ... ..... .....pts | | do | 12 | | do |
| Various denominations | qts | do | 18 at 20 | | do |
| Champagne Most Superior creaming, Messrs Delfuick fils..... | qts | do | 45 | | do |
| do..... ..... ... | do pts | do | 21 | | do |
| Spirits—Brandy of denominations... | qts | do | 18 at 20 | | do |
| do Superior do Cutlers do | | do | 24 | | do |
| do Very fine Delfuick fils do | | do | 24 | | do |
| Gin Scheidam ... ... ... ... ... ... | | do | 15 | | do |
| Old Tom ... ... ... ... ... ... | | do | 18 | | do |
| do Superfine do ... ... ... ... ... | | do | 30 | | do |
| Rum fine old Jamaica ... ... ... | | do | 18 | | do |
| Whiskey choice Glenlivet... ... | | do | 18 | | do |

Oilman Stores of every description warranted of best qualities Cheeroots Nos 2 and 3

Beer in pints

A Small quantity just ripe .....Rs. 4 per doz
DILLON & Co.

Bombay 12 June 1851.

N. B.—Observe the address. No 12 Apollo Street.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

## POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly requested to the subjoined extracts from the Postal Rules dated 30th August 1837.

Sect. XXIII. The Delivery Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, and without *immediate payment* of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change.

Sect. XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, *must be paid at once on delivery*, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

W. BLOWERS,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
9th June, 1851.

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TWO LADIES accustomed to private tuition, and residing in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood within reach of first rate religious and intellectual advantages, are desirous of receiving 8 to 10 pupils. They have at present two. For their qualifications and method of training they refer to the *The Lady William Douglas*, Grangemuir, near Pettinweem, Fife; Mrs. Colonel *Lawrence*, Residency, Nimuch: and Mrs. *Colin Mackenzie*, Elichpur, Dekkan.

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JAMES CHESSON.

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

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A. GRAHAM, M.D.,
Late Superintending Surgeon Bombay Army."

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Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

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| Do. Hip Buttons to bottom of Skirt. | | Do. under the legs to bottom of Trousers. | |
| Do. Centre of Back to elbow joint | | Size round top of thigh (tight). | |
| Continued to length of sleeve at wrist. | | Do. Do. Calf. | |
| Size round top of arm | | Do. Do. Waist. | |
| Do. Do. Chest over the Coat. | | Do. Do. Hips. | |
| Do. Do. under do. | | HAT. | |
| Do. Do. Waist over the Coat. | | Measure size round the head. | |
| Do. Do under do. | | | |

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THE

# Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. 1.] FRIDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 16.

THE HINDOO MOVEMENT IN CALCUTTA.—The *Friend of India* has an interesting article on the great meeting in Calcutta held in connexion with the recent baptism, to which we referred last week, and is disposed to regard it as one of the most important events that have occurred in India in the present century. The Hindoo gentlemen who assembled were not liberals of the extreme school, but men who in all things have been noted for their rigid adherence to Hindooism. Yet, the resolutions they came to, are equivalent to a solemn public protest against the system of caste, which is justly regarded as one of the bulwarks of Hindooism. They are feeling it an intolerable yoke. The *Friend* believes that, the resolutions, if finally carried, will burst the chain of caste altogether. He tells us that in Calcutta there are hundreds of young men who, although not exactly Christians, are deeply convinced of the superiority of Christianity to Hindooism, and who would delight in being free to avow their condition. These will wholly disregard caste and Hindoo rites, and at last, if they choose to return to Hindoo Society, will propitiate the priests by a dinner and a donation. We quote in extenso the following remarks of the *Friend*.

"We have one more word to say, and it is rather for our readers in England than those in India. We have heard a great deal too much of late of the small number of converts made in Bengal, and of the gradual extinction of Missionary usefulness. The Meeting of which we have just spoken, is in itself a sufficient answer to all such calumnies. The very foundations of native society must have been shaken, before men, aptly described as more Hindoo than the Poorans, would come forward with a proposal for lightening the massive chain which for two thousand years has crushed the intellectual and religious activity of one-eighth of the human race, and, that, for the avowed object of saving Hindooism from the encroachments of Christianity. The Meeting, it is evident, looked upon the Missionaries as the great enemies whose exertions and activity required to be baffled, and while they acknowledged that it was hopeless to attempt to supplant them as educators of youth, declared that their influence was making itself felt through every grade of native society."

This is an interesting subject. We should like, by and by, to say a word or two on the state of young Hindoos in Bombay, and contrast their religious condition with that of their countrymen in Calcutta.

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LONDON MAY MEETINGS.—Our readers are aware that the religious and philanthropic Societies in Britain, almost without exception, hold their anniversary meetings in the month of May. We hope to be able, after the arrival of next mail, to present our readers with notices of these important reunions. Our papers as yet supply us with but little information regarding them. We insert, however, in another column, an abstract of the Report of one of the greatest of the Missionary bodies, the "Church Missionary Society". We are rejoiced to see the funds in so flourishing a condition,—the gross income of last year being £ 112,252, which is an increase over the former year of nearly £ 8,000. During the past year the number of baptisms in connexion with this Society has been nearly 5,000. The ordination of a Native Indian Minister, in North America, is a significant fact. The Report also refers to the ordination of two native ministers in Western India, and of five in Southern India.—

We recently perused in the collected writings of a remarkable man, John Sterling, an article on these May Meetings, which we recollected having been greatly struck with in the Quarterly Review in which it originally appeared some nine years ago. With every disposition to banter, if not to scoff at, any manifestation and measure that was prominently "Evangelical," Sterling was yet profoundly affected by the sublimity of the spectacle day after day, hour after hour, presented in Exeter Hall, during the month of May; and he declares that nothing in ancient or modern history is more exalting to the mind than the sight of such enormous masses congregated for purposes which, at all events, are the purest and most unselfish possible. He notices in particular the multitudes of females of the upper and middle ranks of Society who attend these meetings; and in a half quizzing tone, yet all the while in a serious mood, he speaks of watching the simultaneous movement of a thousand bonnets, indicative of a simultaneous thrill pervading a thousand tender bosoms, as any incident or appeal of a peculiarly affecting kind was brought before them, and of being moved to tears when he thought of the pure and heavenly nature of the emotions which filled so many hearts. John Sterling was a poet; and perhaps we need not view the matter just in the same poetical and romantic light as he did; but we are no less deeply impressed with the moral grandeur of the spectacle.

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CITY MISSIONS.—We beg to direct attention to the interesting extracts given in another column from the journal of a City Missionary at home. We know of no undertakings that are more deserving of success, and few on which the blessing from on high has more visibly rested, than the City Missions established in the chief towns in Britain. The dense dark festering mass of corruption which collects in a large European City, is a plague-spot to which the best attention of Christians and philanthropists must now be turned. The worst of these outcastes of civilization are human and reclaimable; frequent visits, kind words, and the simple teaching of the Word of God by men most of whom have but little human learning, have wrought wonders in many localities. The system of Ragged Schools is equally admirable and efficient.—To these and such like moral remedies we look with hope as the means of curing the gigantic evil. Mere social cures, measures grounded on the lessons of political economy, are very well in their place; but God never intended that Society should either be regenerated or preserved without moral means—without His TRUTH pervading it. As Dr. Chalmers used to say, "When we are morally right, we shall be even physically happy." Then, and not till then.

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THE UNITY OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.—Although the nations of Europe are politically disconnected, still they form in reality one great Empire, the parts of which are more intimately connected than ever the provinces of the Roman Empire were at any time from Augustus to Augustulus. Events of importance happening in one nation produce an influence on all. The first and second French revolutions, for instance, like the shock of an earthquake, shook more or less every throne in Europe, though they had not the slightest influence on the political state of the nations inhabiting the other Continents. It is impossible then for one state to withdraw from this general connection, and assume a condition of entire isolation. The interests of all are so linked together that what affects one produces a corresponding influence on all. If liberal sentiments are in the ascendant in one region, they gain ground in every other, even where the most despotic governments are established. If despotism again is in the ascendant in the East, the republics

of the West become less liberal. The theory of the French revolutionists is a true one, that republicanism to maintain itself in France must be propagated to the neighbouring nations. Even the English constitution, perfect as we suppose it to be, has been greatly influenced by the circumstances of the continental nations. It was under the excitement produced by the French revolution of 1830 that our Reform Bill was carried. That measure was tantamount to a revolution, for till that time the supreme power of the nation was virtually in the hands of the landed aristocracy, while since, it has been exercised by the monied manufacturers.

The maintainance then of a selfish isolation from other powers is impossible. Buonaparte attempted to cut off Great Britain from the rest of Europe, and not only utterly failed to seperate one member from the European body, but by that very attempt roused Russia and the rest of the subjugated nations against him, in that last effort where the "resolution" inspired by "despair" must needs be successful. The same selfish policy too when pursued by the Napoleon of Peace, laid the foundation of his destruction. Had he, instead of allying himself with continental despots and seeking to raise his descendants to the throne of Spain, maintained a good understanding with the English Government, and followed its course in yielding to reforms rendered necessary by the progress of events, and the public demands, his descendants might still have occupied the throne of France. The French revolution of 1848 was accomplished by a fraction of the population, because the thinking part of the nation did not choose to rise up to defend one who cared but for himself and his own family. We advocate no Quixotic interference with the affairs of our neighbours, on the occurrence of every trifling dispute, which meddling is the furthest thing in the world from genuine benevolence, and is only a shade better, if it is better, than selfish exclusiveness. Whatever weal or woe may be in store for the European community, it must come upon it as members of one great body. Commerce requires that all the nations of that continent should live in peace, and the same interests, draw into their vortex all the nations of the globe. The isolation of the nations of Asia and Africa must also be destroyed, for that of the inhabitants of the American continent is already well nigh if not wholly abolished, and the interests of one become the interests of all, and the sentiment of the Poet every where be acted on—*Nil humanum a me alienum puto.* It is now pretty well understood, that the policy of enriching one class of the community at the expence of another is as bad, as its morality is faulty; and the same principle must be applied to nations. It must be conceded that reciprocity is best for all parties. It is that alone which enables the human family to make the most of the bounties Providence has bestowed. And when nations shall lay aside their petty jealousies and rivalries, the same effects, but on a far larger and beneficial scale, will follow, as when the members of a village community or town corporation do so.—Selfishness looks only to the present and fills it with care and anxiety. A far seeing and enlightened benevolence, by looking to the future, makes the present glide on with greater smoothness, and like the elder Cato, who employed himself in the decline of life in planting trees to benefit the next age, confers blessings on generations yet unborn.

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DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—There are certain facts recorded in the Old Testament that exhibit the character of God under a sterner aspect than that which we are accustomed to in the Gospel. Some go so far as to insist that these facts must be fictions, being as they say utterly irreconcileable with any correct notions of divine mercy and justice. We will briefly notice one which is supposed to present much difficulty, viz: the destruction of the Canaanites by the command of God.

God has a right to take away life. The individual who should impugn this right would only make manifest his own folly. The bestowal of life is an act of gratuitous kindness!, and every day, and every hour in which that life is prolonged, bear new testimony to the gratuitous kindness of God. It is only by giving a promise to that effect that God can come under an obligation to continue everlastingly the communication of life. But even though men had had such a claim as creatures, yet would they have forfeited it a thousand times over by their transgression of the commands of God. For the same reason it is just in God to take away life by any means that may seem good to him; by earthquakes, eruptions, tempests, pestilences, conflagrations, human statutes, or the sword.

The Canaanites were guilty of idolatry, a sin that God regards as having all the flagrancy of high-treason, multiplied by the difference between a human and a divine government.

It will be said, there were other idolatrous nations in the earth; why were they left and this one taken? We have already said that the lives of all sinners are forfeited to God; if any are cut off it is no impeachment of his justice; if any are spared it is an expression of his mercy. But further, the present is a system of partial retribution only; the day of judgment is to come; and God chastises men sufficiently to make them understand that he is a sin-hating God; and imperfectly in order that they may be led to look forward to the day of judgment. And his dealing with the Canaanites was and is of the nature of a warning, a kindly warning, to other idolatrous nations.

Grand displays of the power of God accompanied the Israelites in their progress to Canaan. Unquestionably the Omnipotent God was with them. Tidings of his mighty acts in their behalf preceded them. When the Canaanites heard that the Jordan had stood still and opened for them a passage into their land, they knew in their hearts that God himself had opened wide the gates of Canaan, and that the advancing hosts were none other than the hosts of the Lord. Consequently they must have known that in resisting them they were resisting the Almighty. Their sin was that of Pharaoh; it was that of those who rejected Christ. "If I had not done among them, said Jesus the works which none other man did, they had not had sin; but now have they both seen and hated both me and my Father." And in like manner the wonderful works that heralded the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan, added immensely to the guilt of those who took up arms against them. And in this fact we behold an additional reason why their earthly destiny became different from that of other idolatrous nations.

But it is said, why were their innocent children involved in the awful destruction? The enemies of Scripture indulge in much declamation respecting the gratuitous barbarity of this procedure; and perhaps many others from want of consideration, shrink back from the transaction as presenting points of insuperable difficulty. We might refer to our first remark; but instead thereof content ourselves with asking, is this a world for motherless and fatherless babes.? To our mind there would have been some difficulty in the case, if God had thrown a vast number of helpless Canaanitish babes upon an inhospitable and selfish world. Their misery would have been beyond expression; and the question would have been a most painful one to every well-constituted mind, what has God done with the mothers and the fathers of all these children? But God took them to himself and to the innumerable company of those who die in infancy; and for aught that any one can say, they now rejoice in that translation.

But was it well to make the Israelites executioners of God's displeasure towards the Canaanites? Why not! Far better than to have sent a pestilence or an earthquake to execute the divine will. For in those cases there would have been inevitable destruction; every man's life would have been taken out of his own control. But now, no man needed to die; every man had abundant opportunity to save his life and the lives of his family. The presence of Almighty God with the Israelitish army was made manifest, before a single Canaanite was slain; and a sufficient warning was given to all, to flee from this advancing wrath. Some did so; very many perhaps; others sued for peace and found it. Every sovereign is free to employ whom he will as executioners of his justice; and the same Being, who will commission holy angels in the last day to cast the wicked into hell, was pleased to chastise the Canaanites by the hand of Israel. And it being the great aim of God,

to restrain the Jewish people from idolatry, he adopted a measure which was singularly calculated to impress them with the heinousness of it.

The Jews were not as anguinary people. They shed less blood than any other nation of antiquity. God gave them a constitution which made it impossible that they should engage in wars of aggression, as did the Romans, Greeks Egyptians, and Persians. Their battles were fought upon their own soil.

It may be asked, why the divine displeasure is not manifested in a similar way, in modern times? For the reason that we are living under another dispensation; the Gospel now accomplishes what was formerly accomplished by flood, and flame, and slaughter, and pestilence. The Gospel, exhibiting as it does the Son of God dying for the sons of men, gives the most striking of all exhibitions of the holiness of God, and of the unspeakable perils connected with a state of apostacy from him.

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THE CHRISTIAN IN INDIA. We will consider carefully, by the light of God's word, whether his occupation or profession is according to the will of God. First, whether it be not in its tendency, or some of its circumstances, opposed to the aims of the gospel; and second, after it is ascertained to be a proper occupation, whether it be that one in which he can most glorify God. For there are occupations, filled by men of respectability, and countenanced by the world at large, which nevertheless cannot be carried on without the serious detriment of some portion of mankind; occupations whose certain tendency is to destroy the happiness and mar the interests, temporal and eternal, of our fellow-men. This is not a mere hypothesis. There are many men of respectability now living upon the vices of mankind, and who would be ruined, or at least thrown out of employment, if a general reformation of mankind should take place. Among these are not included those whose occupation is to check and correct the vices of men; for the *aim* of these, if they be sincere, is to produce a state of things that will throw them out of employment. But there are accredited vocations which pander first and last to the vicious propensities of man, and which cannot at all be carried on without most deplorable results. The wheel that brings prosperity in such cases, at the same moment precipitates some other party to ruin. It well behoves the Christian to institute an enquiry in this respect; for many Christians have been taught by such an enquiry that they had till then been guilty of the thing we here denounce. To love Christ is to love our fellow men; to be consecrated to Christ is to be consecrated to the good of our fellow-men; and how can the Christian but shrink back from a profession that purchases his maintenance by the sins and miseries of his fellow mortals. He will say, it is enough for me that my influence was baleful before I knew Christ; Christ forbid that I should continue to be a pest to mankind. And of what value are my direct exertions for the good of men, if all the time, by the mere fact of my profession or avocation, I am warring against their best interests. And again how can he ask the blessing of God upon his employment? Can he expect that God will take pleasure in his gains, and sympathize with him in his losses? What communion has God with Belial?

And after he has settled it that his profession or avocation is legitimate, and suitable for a Christian, another question will demand consideration, namely, whether he can probably glorify God more in this profession than in another. "Let every man abide in the profession wherein he is called," says Paul; but that this is to be understood within limits is evident; else would there be no ministers of the gospel: for certainly that ministy is not to be carried on by men converted after they are in it. We believe that this question is often culpably shunned. There should be no haste to rush into a new sphere; but when it is considered how selfish and impure are the motives which for the most part determine the choice of a profession, it is evident enough that the Christian should make this the subject of prayer, and look humbly for the indications of God's will in the matter.

Suppose him then fully persuaded in his own mind that he is in that situation wherein God would have him to be. He will soon find that those with whom his business or profession brings him in contact, are sometimes, in some things, influenced by principles that cannot stand the test of God's word. Now should he adhere to the higher principles which he is conscious ought to govern him, it will involve him in some difficulties. Pecuniary loss he can readily sustain; but to bring out into the broad light of common intercourse, principles that have been immemorially banished thence, and which all regard as not belonging there at all, will be felt by others as a reproof. He will be censured as an innovatorr and as one over-righteous. And he will be tempted to say to himself, why get into this great difficulty for such an insignificant thing. But may God help him to see that no duty is insignificant enough to be neglected with impunity; and that Christ, not Society, must be the legislator of Christians.

It seems to us that the tendency to throw off responsibility from one's self to others is surprisingly great in this country. Other Christians have done this thing, are doing it now; therefore I may do it. Society has decided concerning this matter; and if it is an offence in me, society must answer for it. I am a man under authority; and the commands I receive, I must obey, whether they be agreeable to the commands of Christ or not. If there be this tendency, let the Christian be on his guard against it, and remember constantly, the important declaration, "one is your Master, even Christ." And again, "every man standeth or falleth to his own Master."

And let him remember that an opportunity of suffering for principle, is a special opportunity of glorifying Christ, of exhibiting the beauty and power of the Christian religion, and of evincing the all important truth that there is such a thing as a new nature, of heavenly origin, bestowed on sinners through the grace of Christ.

# Review.

PHASES OF FAITH, &c. *by Francis William Newman, London, John Chapman,* 1850.—The above volume, published last year by a younger brother of the celebrated Newman, the leader of the Tractarian movement, who some time ago joined the Church of Rome, having occasioned some little excitement on its publication, and copies of it having found their way to Bombay, we have thought proper to notice it briefly in our pages.

Of all the names ever given to a book, the title of this is certainly the least appropriate. The author evidently goes upon the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, and calls those "phases of faith," which should have been denominated "phases of unbelief." At the commencement he is a firm believer in the evangelical creed, but gives it up bit by bit, and passes beyond not only Calvanism, but Pelagianism, Unitarianism, Neologianism, and several other *isms*, till he stops short only of Atheism.—The aim of the author is to shew that he has been obliged to travel all this road in search of TRUTH, and that to have stopped short at any point "would have been infidelity to the God of Truth and righteousness." (1) For a long time he had been estranged from his elder brother, but he came at last to the conclusion that he "might admire" him (2), though he differed from him so widely on many points. Of course then he ought to concede that his brother has as sincere a love for truth as himself, though the one has been led in its search to Popery, while the other has landed in Deism. He thinks that he has wrought out the difficult problem of "what is the truth," without committing any mistakes in the process, and so does his brother; at least *we* are bound to think as charitably of the elder as of the younger Newman. So then Popery and Deism are both *The Truth*! It is true that the Pope of Rome is the Divinely appointed vicegerent of a divine Redeemer, and that Jesus Christ was an impostor. It is the duty of all men to believe in the doctrine of transubstantiation, while that and all the doctrines of the Church of Rome are no better than lying

(1) Pref. p. iv.
(2) p. 119.

tables. Truly if these be fair deductions from the author's theory (and we do not see with what face he can deny them, or refuse to accord to his brother the same love of truth that he claims for himself,) he might have saved himself all the trouble he has been at in the search of *truth*; for most undoubtedly either no such thing at all exists, or if it does it may readily escape the grasp of those who most ardently pursue it in the way he has done. Mr. Newman makes an apology for the egotism of his book in the preface. Well, we can excuse egotism, but from one whose religion consists in "*the heart's belief in the sympathy of God with individual man*," (3) we can hardly pardon the arrogance, or explain the strange inconsistency of the following sentence. "The Bible is pervaded by a sentiment, which is implied everywhere, viz. *the intimate sympathy of a pure and perfect God with the heart of each faithful worshipper*. This is that which is wanting in Greek Philosophers, English Deists, German Pantheists, and all formalists. This is that which so often edifies me in Christian writers and speakers, when I ever so much disbelieve the letter of their sentences. Accordingly, though I saw more of moral and spiritual imperfection in the Bible, I by no means ceased to regard it as a quarry whence I might dig precious metal, though the ore needed a refining analysis." (4)—So all the Greek Philosophers, English Deists, and German Pantheists, are unceremoniously thrown overboard as ignorant of the true religious sentiment, by this new school of illuminati, of which Francis William Newman is the founder, and, as far as yet appears, the sole member. His ore too seems chiefly got from the Bible, a book which is *pervaded* by the *true* sentiment of religion, as he understands it. Yet his grand aim throughout his work is to disparage, and throw discredit on the Sacred Volume. If it be as he describes it, there does not exist a book containing more fables, more falsehoods, and more blasphemies, than that said Bible, which seems to have been got up by false pretences, under forged names, by a parcel of Jewish impostors, the last of whom lived some eighteen hundred years ago, for no other conceivable purpose than that an Englishman about the middle of the nineteenth century might dig into it for precious metal, and having subjected *the ore to a refining analysis*, at last publish to the world the true system of Religion!!

So entirely is the writer imbued with the spirit of the special pleader, that he denies to the Scripture writers that Justice which he claims for himself, and will not accord to them the praise of the sincerity which he challenges as his own due. Because Mr Newman on his change of views was treated, as he thinks, unjustly by his former evangelic l friends, and felt most painfully the persecution to which he was subjected by their refusing to have farther intercourse with him, he would have us give him credit for a kind of martyrdom, and hence look favorably on his new opinions. Why then does he not extend the same process of reasoning to the Apostles? Were they less persecuted than he has been for their change of opinion? Truly had Mr Newman lived at Jerusalem when Caiaphas was High Priest, or at Rome when Nero was Emperor, aye or had his residence ten years ago been transferred to that city, he would have suffered no persecution, nor should we have ever heard of his book. He knows as well as we, that he is living in the metropolis of Protestant Christendom, in a city where religious liberty has been established through the efforts of those Bible Christians, whom he cannot deny are the most deeply imbued by that sentiment in which he yet confesses the essence of religion to lie. It ill becomes him then to triumph over those, who, in order to procure for him such privileges, exposed themselves to the loss of all that is dear to man,—friends, property, liberty, life. Till Deists can show similar benefits flowing from their principles, and point to similar labours endured in the cause of truth, a modest silence is surely more becoming than arrogant boasting. Mr Newman particularly specifies Howard and Wilberforce as standing high among the benefactors of their species; yet they were Christians, and of the Evangelical school too. But according to him, their Philanthropy was founded on a book of falsehood, and yet Deistical truth has produced no such men. How strange! if there be indeed, as Mr Newman maintains, a God who loves truth and righteousness.—But is our author in reality a lover of the truth? Let us test him by one or two examples.—He is discussing the subject of prophecy, and commenting at some length on some of the prophecies of Scripture, giving us a kind of *refaciomento* on this subject, as on several others, of what Jewish Rabbis and the French Revolutionary school of Philosophers have advanced; so we were rather curious to see what he had to say on the 53rd chapter of Isaiah. That we may not be accused of any unfairness, we give every word in the book upon this subject. "I still rested on the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, as alone fortifying me against the Rabbis; yet with an unpleasantly increasing perception that the system of double interpretation, in which Christians indulge, is playing fast and loose with prophecy, and is essentially dishonest. *No one dreams of a second sense, untill the primary proves false: all false prophecy may be thus screened.*" (5) Now this is absolutely all that is said on this famous prophecy, which wrought so powerfully, as is well known, on a noble and illustrious English Deist, as to become the means of his thorough conversion to Christianity. But such a sentence from a *sincere enquirer*, that is the marvel! Our author was not unacquanted with Christian writings. He had read, and gives a just enough character of Scott, the Biblical Commentator, and he could not but know that whatever Christians may say in regard to other prophecies, about *this* they were unanimous in maintaining that it has only one interpretation; and that the strength of the Christian argument lies in proving that it *can have but one*. How disingenuous then to bring in *here*, aye and mark his words with Italics too, the subject of double interpretations; *here* where it can have no place, and by a deceitful inuendo to accuse Christians of dishonesty, while endeavouring himself to escape, like a scuttle fish, by muddling the water around it, from a difficulty out of which he full well knew, that neither his Jewish and French Predecessors, nor German Masters could help him. We had hopes till we came to this passage that the author might have some sincerity about him in his unbelief; but we must confess we could hope no longer. He evidently saw the low condition of Jesus, the divinity of his commission, the purity of his life, his rejection by the Jews, his death and burial, and his becoming the author of Justification to man, all plainly asserted in this prophecy, and all, although so marvellous and so peculiar, exactly according with the Scripture History of Jesus. He could say nothing against it, yet he was determined not to believe.—Another example of the same kind we have in his attempt to shew that Christianity has had no influence in elevating the standard of morals among European nations; and among other particulars which he mentions, is the instance of slavery. In proof of his assertion he says, "Paul sent back the fugitive Onesimus to his master Philemon with kind recommendations and apologies for the slave, but without a hint to the master that he ought to make him legally free." Now he must have read the Epistle, and among other things the clauses, "Now not as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved"; —"Knowing that thou wilt also do more than I say"; pretty broad hints surely of Paul's sentiments on the subject of retaining Onesimus in slavery;—and in the very next page he himself confesses that it was the zeal for the liberation of the serfs of Europe, burning in the breasts of the clergy of the middle ages, after the population had become nominally Christian, that freed that Continent from the reproach of slavery. And if not from Paul and other Scripture writers, whence did the clergy derive their sentiments.

To shew how completely the indulgence of a spirit of sceptism had perverted not only the moral and religious, but literary sensibilities of the author, the following sentence will suffice.

"I remember when a boy to have read the life of Fletcher of Madely, written by Benson; and he appeared

(3) p. 201.
(4) p. 188.

to me an absolutely perfect man: and at this day if I were to read the book afresh, I suspect I should think his character a more perfect one that than of Jesus"!!! Farewell then to all that is spiritual in religion, lofty in morals, and ennobling in taste. We can but pity the man who utters such sentiments, whether he believes them or not. If he has persuaded himself of their truth, how lamentably debauched by the intoxicating draughts of scepticism has his intellect become, if not how pitiful his malice.

Let our readers practise the apostolical admonition, "*Try all things; hold fast what is good*"; and not like our author at first take up a system on trust from others, and afterwards throw it all away bit by bit, good and bad. One who acts in such a manner betrays either great weakness of intellect, or defect of moral principle, or both together.

# Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

—— In our Epitome for the 2nd instant, we stated that three of the Uncovenanted Assistants to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise had been suspended from duty and subjected to a reduction of their allowances by order of Government, in consequence of some alleged irregularities in the Salt Department. The three gentlemen alluded to are Messrs. W. H. Payne, A. N. Dalzell and A. W. Pelly. The first named is stationed at Penn, the second at Vingorla, and the third at Gogo. Various reasons have been assigned as the cause of this act of severity towards these gentlemen, but we believe that the following statement of the circumstances which led to their suspension, and for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the 'Bombay Times,' may be fully relied upon as correct. We are however compelled to abbrieviate it as much as possible, for want of sufficient space to insert the whole as it is given in that Journal:—From this it appears that the tax of 12 annas per Indian maund which is levied at the pans on all Salt exported from them for consumption within the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, is not levied on this article if exported to the Malabar ports under Madras, in consequence of the Government of that Presidency reserving in its own hands the monopoly of this manufacture,—but in lieu of this tax, salt exported to those places pays duty here at the rate of, if for a British port 3 pies per Indian maund, if for a foreign port one pie per do. Measures are accordingly taken at the Salt works to prevent the salt from being carried to any other than the ports of destination and thereby perilling the Government Revenue,—and with this view exporters are made to produce, within three months, a certificate from the authorities at the places of import, setting forth the quantity of salt exported that has been actually landed there. These measures consist in making the exporters enter into a Bond, with sufficient security; and on the production of the aforesaid certificate the same is cancelled and the account closed. Strange as it may appear, still the fact is indisputable, that instead of there being only one form of Bond for the guidance of the whole Salt Department, the one in force under the Collector of Bombay differed until very recently in a most material degree from the one in force under the Collector of Continental Customs. The penal clause of the Bond in the Continental Department provided that no claim for abatement should be advanced on account of 'Assmanee' or 'Sooltanee,' (accidents originating in 'Heavenly' causes, or in that of the 'King')—literally dangers by sea or from the Queen's enemies;—and that all deficiencies occurring in the cargo of each vessel individually would be made good by payment of full or double the amount of Excise leviable after making an allowance of 7½ per cent for wastage. On the other hand the Bond in force in Bombay very properly excepted 'the dangers of the sea, and accidents from Pirates, or the Queen's enemies; and instead of computing the short deliveries of salt on each vessel's cargo individually by the scale observed in the Continental Department, such calculations were made on the total amount of Salt exported in 'one' season under 'one' Bond, at the rate of 5 per cent, without reference to each individual boat in which the salt may be carried. This state of matters led to much confusion and dissatisfaction amongst the merchants dealing in salt with the Continental Department, who invariably resisted every attempt on the part of that Department for the enforcement of the penalties whenever they incurred them according to the terms of the Bond. The outstanding balances which have led to the suspension from duty and deduction of half the emoluments of Messrs. Pelly, Dalzell, and Payne, all consist of amounts of Excise (full or double) refused to be paid on short deliveries occasioned by the destruction of salt from accidents at sea, such as total loss of vessels in a storm, throwing overboard of cargoes leakage, rains, &c. &c., duly certified by the authorities on the Malabar Coast, as well as under this Presidency. Properly speaking, the Government ought to have ordered these balances to be struck off the books, as was done in a similar case in 1843-44, when, on a representation from Mr. Jackson, the then Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, of the great difficulties he experienced in recovering the money forfeited under such bonds, a sum of between eight and ten thousand Rupees was ordered to be written off, which extended from the year 1833 39 to 1842. Unfortunately, however, the wording of the Bond remained unaltered, and it was not until the year 1847-48 that steps were taken to remedy the evil, when, in consequence of constant complaints on the part of the traders, and in consideration of the undue hardship which they were subjected to in their dealings with the continental salt-pans, compared with the state of things at Bombay, the form of Bond observed at the latter place was introduced in that Department in supercession of the old one.

It is on account of these unadjusted balances that the three gentlemen named above have been suspended from their duties, and it is scarcely possible to believe that Government would have resorted to such a severe measure, unless there had been some serious mistake or misrepresentation of the whole matter. From what we can learn, all these gentlemen duly reported every individual case in which the requisitions of the Bond had been evaded, or attempted to be evaded, at the time it occurred, and awaited the orders of superior authority, as they were bound to do, before enforcing its conditions. If they never were empowered to do so, in what respect are they culpable, and in what have they been negligent? Upon a review of the whole case, we cannot but consider that Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, and Pelly, have each and all of them been most unfairly treated in this matter; and it is impossible to understand upon any view of the facts before us, and supposing that they are precisely those on which the decision of Government has been formed, why these gentlemen should have been made scape goats of in atonement for Government's own errors. In order to give a proper degree of consistency to the measure, why did they not also suspend Mr. Luard, the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, and deprive him of a portion of his allowances?—That gentleman stands in precisely the same position towards Government as his Assistants do towards him, and as there seems to be no doubt that those gentleman reported to him the cases of evasion of the Salt duties as they occurred, it becomes a question whether Mr. Luard is not the party really responsible for the non-adjustment of those items. It may be, however, and we have reason to think this will turn out to be the case, that there is really no culpability or neglect attributable to any one of these gentlemen; and that the whole matter may be traced to the confusion to be expected from the circumstance of there having been two different Bonds in force at the same time in the Bombay and Continental Departments, one operating favorably and the other unfavorably on the interests of the traders in Salt.

—— We see it stated in the 'Bombay Times', that a shower of hail fell at Upper Colaba yesterday afternoon. The stones are described as being about the size of large pistol bullets, and the shower lasted about three minutes. This is the second time within the last eight or nine years that we have heard of hail falling at Bombay, and it is always a remarkable phenomenon so near the level of the sea.

—— A Poona correspondent of the same Journal, writing on the 11th instant, supplies the following interesting items of news:—'The rains are at length I think setting in, for we have wet weather to-day, but the fall cannot be much, as it is only a repetition of light showers: the sky, however, is overcast with thick clouds, and looks as if we are going to have a heavy down-pour. The wind too, is from our monsoon quarter—W. S. W. Major Conway and Captain Heatley, who arrived here from Mahabuleshwar last Sunday evening, brought in with them the carcase of a young male Leopard, which they had shot during the day in the vicinity of Jeejoorie,—but not, I am told, without some little risk to the latter who was the first to sight it peering at him from behind a prickly-pear bush. Captain Heatley discharged his gun at the brute, and had no sooner done so than it came charging along towards him; and encountering the Butler, a plucky native he floored him with a couple of ugly bites on the leg, and was on the point of nabbing the gallant Captain himself, when Major Conway very opportunely came forward, and, by the discharge of both barrels of his gun, settled the beast at once. We are still looking out for the Governor; His Lordship seems determined to experience a taste of a Mahabuleshwar winter before coming amongst us.'

—— The same Journal publishes a letter from Mr. R. S. Debbs, of the Madras Civil Service, containing an account of an extraordinary fall of hailstones and blocks of ice, which occurred on the evening of the 22nd ultimo at Chickanaikenhully, a place situated eighty miles to the S. W. of Bangalore, and forty miles West of Toomcoor. The hailstones were for the most part about the size of Oranges and Limes, which broke the tiles on the roofs of houses, and seriously injured cocoa-nut and betel-nut gardens, but fortunately no accident happened either to men or beasts. On the next morning many pieces of ice as large as Pumpkins and Jack Fruit were found on the plain, extending three miles South of the town; and one immense block, measuring four and a half feet in length, three feet in breadth, and eighteen inches in thickness, was found in a dry well.

—— The 'Calcutta Citizen' informs us, that Lieut. Colonel Sage, who was charged with rude and overbearing conduct by Captain Spens, of the Midnapore Division, has been fully acquitted by Government.

—— It was notified in yesterday's 'Government Gazette' that,—'as a General Rule, the Titles and Offices assumed by parties in their Petitions will be transcribed in the Government replies; but such transcript is not to be taken as evidence of Government having recognized, or otherwise, the rights of the Petitioners to such Titles or Offices.'—This being so, any one who may choose to

assume to himself the style and Title of Archbishop of Rewaunda, or Bishop of Penn, may, we presume, now do so without dread of his being considered guilty of a 'Papal aggression,' and in the full assurance that the 'Titles and Offices' he has assumed will be duly 'transcribed in the Government replies' to his 'Petition,' if he should desire to submit any such for its consideration.—The order does not state, however, whether the same courtesy will be shewn to the writers of 'letters' addressed to Government, but we presume they will be considered entitled to the benefit of the doubt!

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

—— The 'Calcutta Englishman' informs us, that Drs. A. Webb and J. McLelland have succeeded to the Presidency Surgencies, vacant by the death of Dr. Pearson and return to England of Dr. Esdaile.

—— We take the following from the Calcutta 'Morning Chronicle' of the 4th instant:—'We are happy to see that the Commanders of Country Vessels leaving this port are at length opening their eyes to a sense of the possibility that the ships under their command may, without the observance of due precautions, be subjected to the fate of the 'Ariel' and her predecessors. Captain More, of the 'Earl of Clare,' has set an example which we hope may be appreciated and followed. Before leaving the port, Capt. M. directed that the hatches should be battened down fore and aft, and kept so until three days after the pilot left the ship. The lascars will be thus deprived of all access to the space below decks; and if any of them feel inclined to act the incendiary, they will have to do so in open sea, with no Pilot Brig at hand to save them from the consequences of their crime.'

—— The same Journal gives the following account of the importation into Calcutta of a number of wax models of the human frame, sent out by the Court of Directors for deposit in the museums of the Medical Colleges there and at Bombay:—'We hear of a novel and interesting importation by the ship 'Zemindar' from London, which will probably excite much interest among our medical savans. It consists of a large number of wax models of the human frame, sent out, we understand, by the desire of the Court of Directors. These models are so constructed that each limb is perfect in all its details, and can be examined separately from the rest of the body. Cutaneous diseases, moreover, are exemplified in their various stages. On the whole, the consignment is, we conceive, likely to excite much interest. The case in which it was contained was landed on Friday last, and despatched to the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, whence we hear it is Dr. Grant's intention to transfer it to the Medical College during the course of this week. The models will thence be sent to the Museum for public inspection; and, as we understand, they will be finally divided amongst the Presidencies, we should recommend those interested in such matters to take an early opportunity of seeing them.'—The museum of the Grant Medical College already contains some beautiful models of the above description, which were, we believe, prepared in Italy. It can also boast of a goodly number of anatomical preparations, the first fruits of the skill of some of the young graduates who recently obtained their diplomas,—the most creditable of which were, we understand, prepared by Mr. Bhawoo Dadjee. We know not how the case may be in Bengal, but are informed that the Grant Medical College is always well supplied with real subjects for anatomical demonstration;—so long therefore as this supply continues, the wax models will merely be looked upon as curiosities of art, to be exhibited in the museum for the inspection of the curious in such matters.

—— The 'Bengal Hurkaru,' and the 'Englishman,' have recently published some rather long articles on the wrongs sustained by Mr. Silk Buckingham, the Editor of the late 'Calcutta Journal,' who was deported from this country some eight and twenty years ago by order of Mr. John Adam, during the short period which that gentleman held the office of Governor General, from January to August 1823—quite sufficient time, however, for him to prove his animosity to the real palladium of the British people, a Free Press.—The ostensible cause of Mr. Buckingham's deportation, was a lively squib which appeared in the 'Calcutta Journal,' reflecting on the appointment by Government of the Revd. Dr. J. Bryce, the Senior Minister of the Established Church of Scotland at Calcutta, to the Office of Superintendent of Stationery, which the Editor thought incompatible with his sacerdotal functions; but it has always been believed that this was only the last drop in the cup of Mr. Buckingham's transgressions, which caused it to overflow. That gentleman, who was one of the most talented and independent Journalists that ever filled the editorial 'musnud' in this country, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the authorities of the day by his spirited writings, and they had no other means of crushing him and his paper, which was supported by a large staff of talented contributors, than by using the monstrous power with which they were at that time armed, and forcibly removing Mr. Buckingham on board of one of their own ships and dispatching him to 'Fatherland.'—This was done, and Mr Buckingham has been unceasing in his endeavours ever since to obtain compensation from the Company for the losses and indignities to which he was then subjected. It now appears that his efforts are about to be crowned with success, and that he is likely to receive £10,000 as a re-imbursement for the unjust treatment he received upwards of a quarter of a century ago. Such of the Indian Journals as have alluded to this matter, are unanimously of opinion that it will be an additional act of injustice if this sum be charged upon the Revenues of this country; and the 'Bombay Times' points to Mr. Buckingham's persecutors, their heirs, successors, or assigns, as the parties who might with the greater propriety be mulcted in the amount of damages to be awarded that gentleman for his sufferings. We agree with our contemporaries in thinking that it would be eminently unjust to punish the unfortunate Ryots of the present day for the faults of the great men who flourished in Bengal twenty-eight years ago; but we do not consider that the assessing of these parties themselves, if still in existence, or their legal heirs, would be an equitable mode of adjusting this account. Those parties merely used the powers—monstrous and irrational as these undoubtedly were—delegated to them by the Ministers of the Crown, and they must therefore be allowed to pass scatheless. It is true "that it is good to have a giant's strength, but not to use it as a giant,"—but if men are to be entrusted with unconstitutional powers, no surprise need be shewn if they occasionally make an improper use of them. Under this view of the case, we are inclined to give judgment in favor of Mr. John Adam and his colleagues in the "Buckingham persecution," and to decree that the people of England, who stood by and permitted this injustice to be inflicted, shall pay to the injured party the full and true sum of £10,000 current coin of the realm!—We would also urge the Court of Directors, if they can manage to saddle John Bull with this trifling sum, to cause a statue of Mr. Buckingham to be erected on the former site of the 'Calcutta Journal' Office—the cost to be paid by the Directors themselves.—This would be a handsome atonement for the wrong committed in their names, and will, no doubt, ensure towards them that gentleman's lasting gratitude!

—— The 'Bengal Hurkaru,' of the 3rd instant, says, that Mr. Peterson, the Barrister engaged on the part of the owners of the late barque 'Ariel,' made a motion on the 31st ultimo before Sir Lawrence Peel, soliciting his Lordship to hear the evidence against three of the crew of that ill-fated vessel. This application was complied with, when it appeared to his Lordship that there was sufficient and conclusive evidence against two of the men, named Kurreem Bux and Ukbar, one of them the Kussab, and the other a fore-topman. They were accordingly committed to take their trial on a charge of incendiarism at the Court of Admiralty. The third prisoner was sent back to the Police, from whence he has been liberated on bail, the evidence against him not being deemed sufficient to send before a Jury.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" of this date says, that it has heard on excellent authority that the Postal Commissioners have recommended a uniform rate of postage of one anna for newspapers, and half an anna for quarter tola letters;—the existing rule with respect to the weight of papers being retained.—As nothing is said about a stamp on newspapers, we imagine the Commissioners have abandoned this idea, if indeed they ever entertained the intention of introducing a system of pre-payment.

—— A letter in the "Madras Athenæum" of the 5th instant, contains the alarming information that a threatening placard had been found on the morning of the 26th ultimo affixed to the gate of the house occupied by the Officer Commanding the 3rd Light Cavalry. The document, which was in Hindoostanee, asserted that the murderer of Lieutenant Johnstone, the Adjutant of that corps, had gone to the Commanding Officer's house some days before, but had not found an opportunity of killing him as he intended to do, and suggested that if he valued his life,—"he ought to take as much care of it as a person would take care of a lighted lamp in the wind". The signature to the placard was, of course, anonymous. Reports were also current of placards of a threatening nature against two or three officers of the same Regiment, being found attached to gates and walls at Phaderabad, but these require to be confirmed.

—— The 'Lahore Chronicle' states, that the Benares Bank has been broken up, and that the Cawnpoor Bank has been wound up with much credit to all concerned.—The last mentioned intelligence is really quite refreshing in these times of mismanagement of these affairs.—The North West Bank is, we see, about to transfer its head quarters from Meerut to Calcutta. This arrangement will render a change of name almost a necessary consequence.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

—— Lord and Lady Falkland, accompanied by Dr. Keith and Captain Henry, arrived at Dapoorie from Mahabuleshwar on the 12th instant. The other members of the Governor's Staff had reached a few days previous.

—— The rains set in at Poona on the 11th instant, and there had been a plentiful fall up to the 14th.

It is stated in the 'Bombay Times' of this date, that in consequence of the urgent and incessant entreaties of the people of Panwell, Government have, we are informed, resolved to establish a dispensary in that town, to be placed under the charge of one of the newly-appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

—— Mauritius papers to the 31st May mention that the nomination of Mr. G. Fropier to a seat in the council of government had been confirmed from home;—that Mr. W. Borrow had been appointed chief clerk in the treasury office; that Mr. C. Anderson, inspector-general of police, had been granted sick leave to England,—Mr. A. Wilson acting in his room during his absence, and Mr. J. A. Robertson performing Mr. Wilson's duties as assistant collector of internal revenues.

—— The 'Poona Chronicle' of the 13th instant informs us that the ex-Ameers of Scinde located in the Deccan, "were burnt out of house and home, besides being losers to a considerable extent, by a fire which broke out in their bungalow on Monday last the 9th instant. We have received numerous conflicting accounts of the accident, which are all confirmatory, however, that

property to a large amount has been destroyed. The Bungalow alone is valued at 1000 Rupees."

—— The local daily papers notice the death at Madras, caused by dysentery, of Captain Frederick Wolley, of the 14th Regt. Bombay N. I. which occurred on the 6th instant. This casualty promotes Lieutenant R. M. Westropp, acting 2nd in command and Adjutant of the Poona Irregular Horse, to Captain; Ensign Thomas Leith to Lieutenant, and will bring unposted Ensign J. P. Forbes on the strength of the Corps. According to the rules of the service Captain Westropp will, we believe, have to vacate the Adjutancy of the Poona Irregular Horse.

—— We regret to see the death of Major Edward Townsend, of Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, announced in the 'Bombay Gazette' of this date as having occurred at Kurrachee on the morning of the 2nd instant. The same Journal states that the deceased officer was a brother of Mr. E. H. Townsend, who recently retired from the Bombay Civil Service and went home on the 3rd of last month.

—— The 'Bombay Gazette' mentions that the Brig 'Mary, of Liverpool, W. Grant, Master, which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo bound for Whampoa in China, has had to run into Cochin in distress, having lost three officers and several men from Cholera. She will it is supposed have to remain there until reinforced with men from Bombay, which cannot be accomplished until after the monsoon.

—— The P. and O. Company's steam ship 'Pacha,' Captain McQueen, which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, arrived safe at Kedgeree on the 5th instant, having thus made the passage in the short period of eleven days.

—— Assistant Surgeon Martin, of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Queen's Depot at Colaba, from the 13th instant.

—— Captain Thornbury, one of the Secretarys to the Military Board, is allowed six months leave to the Neilgherry Hills on private affairs from the 5th proximo, Captain C. D. Mylne, 6th Regiment N. I., officiating in his stead.

—— The local daily papers supply the details of the shipwreck of a Pilgrim Passenger Ship, attended with an awful loss of life, which occurred a few days ago on the Island of Kennery, within sight of Bombay. We take the following account of this melancholy disaster from the 'Bombay Gazette.'—

"We now proceed to give the fullest details we have been able to learn regarding the shipwreck of the Pilgrim Passenger Ship, the *Atiet Rohoman*, as promised in our Saturday's extra announcing the disaster. The *Atiet Rohoman* was bound from Judda to Bombay with pilgrims, of whom there were about 350 on board, including a good many women and some children. On Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, a vessel, now supposed to be the *Atiet Rohoman*, was seen by the Ship *Emperor* sailing in a N. E. direction towards the Island of Kennery, but as shortly afterwards the *Emperor* herself struck upon that island and got somewhat damaged (although now, we are glad to say, safe in this harbour) she saw nothing more of the other vessel. From the accounts of the surviving passengers, it would appear that the *Nakhoda* of the *Atiet Rohoman* cast anchor on Tuesday evening not far from Kennery, on account of the darkness of the night. It blew hard during the night, and the vessel drifted from her anchors and went ashore among the rocks of Kennery about 3 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday. There she broke up,—and although a great many succeeded in getting to land, still there was an awful loss of life. The catastrophe was not known here till Saturday, by reason of the inclemency of the weather, which rendered communication difficult. As soon as practicable after the arrival of the distressing intelligence, Mr. Oliver, first Assistant to the Master Attendant, started in the H. C. Steamer *Medusa*, Commanded by Lieut. King, I. N., for the scene of the disaster. On the *Medusa*'s arrival at Kennery, only a small part of the ill-fated vessel was visible, embedded among the rocks. The *Medusa* returned here yesterday morning, bringing with her about 170 of the late passengers of the *Atiet Rohoman*, who are supposed to be all that have been saved. The total number of passengers on board the shipwrecked vessel, is reported to have been, as we have mentioned, about 350, so that nearly 200 persons yet remain to be accounted for,—and we fear that most of these have perished. Among them, we believe, are most of the children who were on board. Above a lakh of treasure is reported to have been on board the *Atiet Rohoman*, of which a good portion (three-fourths we hear) has been recovered and brought back by the *Medusa*. A most affecting scene took place on the landing of the surviving passengers at the Apollo Bunder yesterday morning; for a number of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the town had come to look after friends and relatives, and there was loud wailing among them as they learned the particulars of the sad affair, and found that many of those whom they had come to seek were missing. A few of the survivors had managed to save a part of their kit,—but most of them had lost everything they had with them, and owed the clothes they wore to the kindness of a benevolent Memon Merchant, named Dada Yoosoof Seth, who had despatched food and clothing to them by the *Medusa*. Several of them appeared much bruised and otherwise hurt. Before being allowed to leave the Bunder they were all searched by the Police, and on the persons of several of them were found gold and silver coins which were taken possession of by the Police. They were then conveyed in buggies, provided by the generous Memon of whom we have spoken, to the Memon Jumat-khana, where they will remain until their strength is recruited, and they are able to proceed to their respective homes."

The 'Bombay Times' has the following additional particulars of this deplorable catastrophe:—'In the middle of the night, the ship labouring and rolling very much, lost her rudder: soon after this the cable parted, and she drove on the island of Kennery. Day-light found the bottom of the ship gone, and the remains of the wreck driven up alongside the fort walls,—all the the boats broken or washed away. Many of the passengers stepped from the vessel on to the walls, but numbers were cast into the sea and drowned. The 'Medusa' Steamer, in command of Lt. King, with Mr. Norman Oliver, 1st Assistant Master Attendant, on board, and two pilot boats in tow, was immediately dispatched to Kennery to render assistance. She yesterday returned, bringing with her about 175 souls, and treasure to the amount of half a lac of rupees. Nearly 125 of the Pilgrims are missing, and have, it is to be feared, met a watery grave. This is another instance of the awful sacrifice of life occurring from a vessel being lost for want of sails, anchors, &c., and the absence of efficient officers to manage her. The sails of the 'Atiet Rohoman' were blown away, and there were no others to replace them;—and she appears to have been sadly deficient in anchors.'—A correspondent of the 'Times' at Alibaugh, states that he counted eighty-nine dead bodies lying on the beach between Thull and Kheim, chiefly those of women. Four men and two women had come ashore between Alibaug and a place called Amas.

—— We very much regret to learn that intelligence was received in Bombay yesterday of the total loss of another ship, the 'Charlotte,' Captain Douglas, from Calcutta to this port, which appears to have occurred on the same day that the 'Atiet Rohimon' was wrecked. This disaster took place at Junjeera, in the territory of the Hindhee, about forty-five or fifty miles from Bombay.—The vessel grounded on a reef and is a total wreck. Two men were drowned, but the rest have been providentially saved. The 'Bombay Gazette' says, that the news of this wreck was received here in a letter from the mate of the vessel and was brought over by one of the crew.—The 'Charlotte' was laden with a cargo of rice and sugar. She was an English built ship and the crew and officers chiefly European—her officers wholly so.

—— The 'Calcutta Citizen' informs us that he understands 'the appeal which Mr. S. Ransom, the Commander of the Pilot Vessel 'Tavoy' made a few days ago, on the subject of his claim against the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for the hire of his cabin &c., during the Right Reverend Prelate's late Visitation tour to the Straits' settlements, has met with a favorable reception at the hands of Government, and orders have already been issued to the Marine department to reimburse Mr. Ransom in the sum of 500 rupees, as a compensation for the inconvenience he was put to during the voyage.'

TUESDAY, JUNE. 17.

—— The 'Bombay Times' of this date contains some interesting particulars regarding the innumerable hosts of Frogs which infest this Island, and which are a source of equal disquiet and discomfort to the more fastidious residents in the neighbourhood of our marshy grounds during the early portion of the Moonsoon.—The following graphic account of the habits, domestic and otherwise, of these mysterious reptiles, will well repay perusal:—

"In the last week of May scarcely one is any where to be seen—they have even deserted our wells and tanks, or if a few are still to be met with there, they are of the most insignificant dimensions in comparison to those which presently make their appearance this season: nearly all our wells and tanks were dry. No sooner have we had rain sufficient to moisten the ground and afford a few pools of water, than croak, croak, croak, we have them in thousands everywhere. At first they are dark brown and rough in their exterior, but all immediately change their colour to an intensely yellow tint, and may, when seen at the edge of one larger pools, be read[y] for gigantic water flowers. At present they may on an aver[ge] from 1½ to 2 lbs. avoirdupois, and when swimming, measure full a from the snout to the tip of the extended hind feet—the feet spread nearly ten inches apart. They sometimes leap a distance of two or at a spring. By the middle of July they fall off to about half t size, and change their hue to a yellowish brown, with beautiful from the sides of the mouth back towards the shoulders. Scarce[ly] g appears to have been written about them by naturalists, and an find in our books of reference are a few general anatomical ristics which convey no information worth possessing. The tree fros is the only reptile, perhaps the only wild creature in existence, that of its own accord seems to seek the society of man. The feet of this beautiful little creature are provided with an apparatus by which it can not only climb trees and walls, but support itself on a plate of glass however much inclined They not only climb up the outsides of our doors and windows, as if observing the proceedings within, but will sometimes select the top of a mirror or book-case, or outside of a glass globe, for the season. To whatever part of the house they may be carried, even when removed on purpose some hundred yards away, they return to their favorite haunts, their great pleasure appearing to be human society. Though they do not like to be handled, they seem to experience no alarm at being approached, however nearly."

Our respected contemporary is perhaps not aware that the hind legs of the huge yellow bodied frogs to which he alludes are considered a peculiar dainty by French 'gourmands.' A friend of the writer's was once walking out with the Officer of a French ship at the time in our harbour, when having come to some marshy ground, he was surprised by a sudden exclamation of delight escaping from the 'illustrious stranger,' who set off in rapid pursuit of some object he had espied in the grass, and shortly afterwards returned to his companion with a very fine specimen of the 'two pounders' above described, which to my friend's horror and disgust he requested permission to take home, with a view to submitting the coveted extremeties to the process of amputation in order to their being converted into a savoury ragout!

—— We regret to see it stated in the 'Bombay Times' that accounts from Poona mention that Captain Furneaux, A. D. C. to the Right Honorable the Governor, had broken his left collar bone.

—— We are indebted for the following to the 'Lahore Chronicle' of the 7th instant:—'Official intimation has been received from Captain Ethersey, Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla, that the monthly Steam communication between Kurrachee and Moolt[an], which we announced some weeks ago, will commence working on the 1st of September, or a month earlier than had been anticipated. The benefits that will be entailed on the community in these parts by the opening of this line, the first matured attempt at navigating the Indus for other than Government purposes, are beyond the reach of calculation at the present moment; but we

entertain very little doubt that one steamer per month will soon be found inadequate to the demand that will arise. The entire separation of the Punjab from Calcutta, as its commercial inlet and outlet, will soon be complete; and the people of Bombay will have reason to congratulate themselves on a change that must throw a large amount of business into their hands. It would be a corresponding boon to the inhabitants of our Provinces if the Government would place at their disposal the means of making remittances to the Western Presidency.'

—— A Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Conservancy for the management of the Municipal affairs of this island during the next three years, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:—CHAIRMAN, (ex-officio) the Senior Magistrate of Police. —Members,—the Collector of Land Revenue; (ex-officio) Frederick Hutchinson, Esq.; Captain Estridge, Engineers; Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esq.; Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; and Mahommed Ibrahim Muckba, Esquire.—It seems rather surprising that a medical officer should never be selected for this duty. Health Officers are attached to every Conservancy Board in Great Britain, and the same arrangement seems to be even more urgently called for here, where the prevailing pestilence, caused by bad drainage and malaria, frequently carries off the inhabitants by hundreds daily. We would strongly urge upon the Worshipful Bench the necessity that appears to us to exist for the permanent appointment of a talented medical officer as a stipendiary member of the Board.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

—— We observe that at the Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library on the 12th instant, Sir Erskine Perry was by the unanimous vote of the Members present, elected President of the Society, in room of the Honorable Mr. Willoughby returned to Europe. It was also resolved that a deputation, consisting of the Reverend Dr. Wilson, Professor Harkness, and the Secretary, Dr. Carter, should wait upon Sir Erskine, to request that he would do the Society the honor to accept its Presidentship.

—— We regret to have to record the demise at Poona, on the 15th instant, of Lieutenant John Edwards Donne, of the Bombay Engineers, which occurred from Cholera. The death of this young officer, who entered the service in December 1847, has caused a sensation of deep regret amongst all who were acquainted with him. The following particulars of the deceased's illness are taken from the 'Telegraph and Courier' of this date:—'The deceased Officer was attacked by cholera at Indapore, a station between Poona and Sholapore; he immediately despatched a messenger for medical assistance, and it was promptly afforded him by Dr. Costelloe, the Civil Surgeon; who sent out his first hospital assistant Venaik Rao, a very clever and experienced man, to administer such relief as was in his power to afford. On his arrival Venaik Rao saw that the case was likely to prove fatal, and Lieutenant Donne was at once placed in his Palkee and sent with all speed to Poona, which he reached on the evening of the 15th; but he was so much exhausted that he expired as the bearers were entering the compound of Captain Jervis's Bungalow. Venaik Rao had previously reported the case hopeless to Dr. Costelloe, who deserves every credit for his promptness in affording all the aid that was in his power to the hapless young officer.'

—— The inquest held on the body of Kaikhusroo Framjee, Esq., who died on Sunday week last from the effects of a quantity of Opium which had been administered to him in a liquid form by mistake for the wine of Aloes, was brought to a termination yesterday. The Coroner's Jury have returned the following Verdict:—"We find a verdict of Manslaughter against the prisoner, Braz de Monte. The jury are also decidedly of opinion that much evil might be averted by Chemists and Druggists generally adopting precautionary measures in the dispensing of poisons, which the jury think, ought to be dispensed from a separate counter, with different scales and measures, and under the immediate superintendence of the head of each firm, or of a responsible, careful, and competent assistant, to whom the duty should be specially assigned.

"If these precautionary measures be adopted, the jury confidently hope that they will be the means of placing additional security around human life, and that fatal and melancholy mistakes similar to that now under investigation will be obviated in future.

"The jury are also of opinion, that the system pursued in Mr. Baptiste's establishment appears to be defective, inasmuch as they think the fatal event would have been averted had his dispenser presented the prescription, or got the medicine in a separate bottle, in which case they understand from Mr Johnson, that the bottle would have been labelled.

"In conclusion, the jury would record their sense of the very prompt means which Mr Johnson pursued on the mistake coming to his notice, and which they consider reflect strongly to his honor for humanity, and respect for justice, over more sordid motives." by all enlightened persons.'

—— The following extract from the 'Madras Spectator' of the 9th instant, will be read with great interest by many:—'An exceedingly interesting case, of which a report is given elsewhere, was brought on Saturday before the Supreme Court. It had reference to the Brahmin convert to Christianity whose adoption of the true Faith lately created so much sensation, both among Christians and Heathens. Consequent on his conversion, the family of his wife took her away from him, and he was unable to procure her return: she being, as he had heard and believed, locked up against her will. Affidavits to this effect having been put into Court, Mr Smyth moved for a Writ of Habeas Corpa, to bring up the young woman, which being issued, she accordingly appeared. The Advocate General and Mr Smyth then supported the Writ, which was opposed by Mr Salmon; and after a learned argument on either side, Sir William Burton gave judgment in favor of the husband, to whom the wife was consequently delivered. That his Lordship's decision was correct, under Act XXI of 1850, we feel no doubt whatever. The very principle of that Law would have been violated, by any other conclusion. The case will necessarily cause much excitement among the Native population; it being, as the Judge styled it, perhaps 'the most important [of its kind] that has ever come before the Supreme Court;' but we feel sure that the justice of the Law of toleration now administered, must eventually be recognized.'

—— The 'Bombay Gazette' of to-day supplies us with full and authentic particulars of the loss of the ship 'Charlotte' off Junjeera, to which we alluded in our Epitome for Monday last. From these it appears that the ill-fated vessel left Calcutta on the 1st instant, and about a week ago encountered very bad weather when close to Bombay.—For two days no observations could be taken, and the Captain was in great doubt about the position of the ship. On Wednesday the 11th instant, a faint observation was taken, which induced him to alter his course, as he then found he had been previously mistaken in his latitude. The vessel was at this time close to the Hubshee's country:—the weather was very thick and squally, and the winds so boisterous that the ship was driven about very violently until she eventually got into six fathoms, when the Captain deemed it advisable to come to an anchor, giving the vessel a whole chain.—As it soon appeared that this would not hold her, a second anchor was let go, but after laboring greatly for two or three hours, the ship parted from both chains and was driven ashore about 6 o'clock on the same evening in a most perilous situation, the wind at the time blowing a strong gale, and a heavy swell running in to the shore. The Captain and crew remained on board all night, and the following morning the mate with twelve hands in the ship's cutter, tried to land, but when they had got about half way from the wreck to the shore, the boat swamped, and a European Apprentice and a Native Lascar were drowned, the rest escaping with great difficulty to the shore, partly aided by the boat's oars, and partly by swimming. At noon of that day the masts of the ship went overboard with the rising of the tide, and the vessel parted amidships. The Commander, with the remainder of the crew, had left the wreck only five minutes previously on a small raft which they had constructed, formed of two royal yards and some broken spars; and on this frail conveyance they eventually got safely on shore. The ship immediately afterwards went to pieces, the shore for miles being strewed with fragments of the vessel, and the cargo, which consisted chiefly of rice and gunny bags, valued at 60,000 Rupees,—the vessel being worth a similar sum. The cargo and ship were both insured, but not, we believe, to the full value. The Captain and Mate, with the crew,—the latter principally natives—then proceeded on foot along the coast until they reached Angria's Colaba, where they were most hospitably received by Mr. Jones the Government Agent, and sent over to Bombay, where they arrived on Monday night without having been able to save the least particle of property belonging to them. The Captain's loss is represented as being particularly heavy, as he was part owner of both vessel and cargo.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

—— By the P. and O. Company's Steam ship 'Malta,' Captain H. H. Potts, which arrived here yesterday from China and the Straits, papers have been received from Hongkong to the 23rd May. The serious disturbances in the Province of Kwang-Si, appear, to judge from the number of decrees which have been published regarding them, to be the cause of the most lively concern to the Imperial Court of Pekin. His Majesty the Emperor is evidently getting nervous in respect to the matter, the outlaws of the disturbed district having continued to offer the most determined opposition to the Imperial rule. The expense of the war is described as being enormous; and it is not improbable that the rebels may shortly make their own terms with the Government, whose Exchequer is fast ebbing to low water mark. Beyond this, there are no news of political or social importance by this opportunity to record. There have been some sales of Bombay Cotton at CANTON, say 6,000 bales at taels 7. 2 ad. 7. 5. to 9. 2. ad. 9. 5. per picul. The stocks of all kinds at Canton are 3,566 bales in excess of those at the same time last year. The quotations of Opium at Canton on the 21st May were, for Malwa 500 dollars; Patna, 477 dollars; Benares, 447 dollars, and for Turkey 300 dollars, per chest. Exchange on England,—first class Bills 4s. 8d.—On India, Company's accepted Bills 225 ad. 226. Mexican Dollars 4½ per cent discount.—Freight to England, £2. 10s. ad. £2 15. per ton. To the United States 9 dollars per ton.—At SHANGHAE, accounts to the 7th May shew that there had been a good demand for Cotton throughout the month.—Private advices mention that the demand for Malwa Opium had somewhat revived at Shanghae, and 900 chests had been sold at 500 ad. 515 dollars per chest early in the month. It had afterwards gone up higher, owing to the smallness of the stocks, and some chests of No. 1 drug had been sold at 525 ad. 530 dollars.—The arrival of further supplies by the 'Audax,' 'Sir Herbert Compton,' and 'Arienis' had, however, caused a tem-

porary depression, and the quotation on the 7th May was nominally 515 dollars, with a stock on hand of 2,300 chests.—The stock of Patna was very small, only 45 chests,—prices throughout the month had consequently ruled high—fluctuating between 525 ad. 570 dollars.—The deliveries at Shanghae during the month had been 1800 chests Malwa, and 500 chests Patna.

—The Singapore papers received yesterday, mention that [illegible] been awarded on the 30th May to the H. C's. [illegible] Stephens, I. N, as [illegible] 'Ann,'

strife during [illegible] risen steadily though slowly [illegible] and had yesterday got as high as 29 7[illegible], but fell again to 29 680 at 10 A. M. yesterday, [illegible] ture. breeze set in threatening a renewal of rain. The clouds have, however, for the most part cleared off, and the air is now very much warmer than it was a few days ago. Our average fall for June is twenty-two inches.

—The H. C. Steamer 'Berenice,' Lieutenant J. S. Draper, I. N., Commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Bushire, bringing as passengers a Persian Nobleman named Meerza Mahomed Hoossain Khan and thirteen followers. The 'Telegraph and Courier' of to-day, mentions that accounts have been received by this opportunity of the death on board the H. C. Brig of War 'Euphrates,' at Bassadore, on the 5th instant, of Assistant Surgeon Alfred Harris, of the Bombay Medical Establishment. The deceased gentleman left Bombay for the Persian Gulf a few weeks ago in perfect health, and had only been three years in this country.

—We see it stated in the 'Kurrachee Advertiser' of the 7th instant, that two Hindoo youths, scholars of the Kurrachee Free School, were to be baptized on the 9th instant at the Protestant Church.

# Extracts.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, MAY 1, 1851.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, INCOME.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. *General Fund.*—Associations, Benefactions, Legacies, &c. | 99,006 | 14 | 3 |
| II. *Special Funds.*—Disabled Missionaries, &c. &c. | 1995 | 13 | 7 |
| | 894 | 1 | 5 |
| | 2,889 | 15 | 0 |
| Total received in the United Kingdom | 101,896 | 9 | 3 |
| III. *Local Funds.*—Raised and expended in India, &c. | 10,356 | 9 | 4 |
| Gross Income | 112,252 | 18 | 7 |
| Increase over gross income of last year | 7,979 | 11 | 9 |

There has been an increase in the contributions of the public of the United Kingdom, amounting to 7,495 18 4

Increase in the remittances from Associations, 6,398*l.* 14s. 11d. The whole amount, 80,753*l.* 14. 11d., is larger than in any former year, except in 1839—40, when special appeals were made.

EXPENDITURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On account of the General Expenses of the Society at home and abroad, exclusive of Special and Local Funds | 85,436 | 7 | 6 |
| On account of Disabled Missionaries, &c., and China | 8,941 | 19 | 7 |
| | 94,378 | 7 | 1 |
| Local Funds, as above | 10,356 | 9 | 4 |
| Gross Expenditure | 104,734 | 16 | 5 |

Excess of Income over Expenditure, 7,518*l.* 2s. 2d. A portion of this surplus will be carried to the Capital Fund; the remainder will be available for the enlargement of the Missions.

Part of the excess of Disbursement on account of the China Mission, over the amount received during the year for the China Fund, has been taken out of the Capital of that Fund.

STATISTICS OF THE MISSIONS.

| | 1850. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| English Clergymen | 87 | 85 |
| Foreign Clergymen | 47 | 52 |
| Native Clergymen | 13 | 21 |
| Total number of Clergymen | 147 | 158 |
| European Laymen, Catechists, Secretaries, Printers, &c. | | 32 |
| Attendants on Christian worship in the Society's Missions throughout the world, estimated at | | 107,000 |
| Number of Communicants | | 14,163 |
| Number of children under Christian education, estimated at | | 40,000 |
| During the past year, the number of baptisms has been | | 4,933 |
| Increase in the number of communicants, omitting station in the West Indies, relinquished | | 552 |

POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE REPORT OF THE YEAR'S PROCEEDINGS.

Home.—State of the Funds. The Goodwin Trust, 15,000*l.* Consols, for Widows and Orphans of Missionaries of the Society.

Sierra Leone.—Missionary tours and openings into the interior. Prospect of a Bishop of Sierra Leone.

Yoruba.—Extension of Mission to Villages. Constancy and Faith of Converts under prosecution.

Mediterranean.—Conference of Missionaries in Jerusalem. Prospects in Syria.

East Africa.—Enlargement of Mission.

Western India.—Ordination of Two Native Ministers. Commencement of Mission in Scinde.

Calcutta and North India.—Increasing disposition to embrace Christianity

Mission to the Punjaub. Agra Educational Institution.

South India.—Visitation of the Bishop. Confirmation and Ordination of Five Native Ministers.

China.—Opening of a Mission at Fuh Chow.

New Zealand.—Increase of Converts, and advancement of Native Education.

North-West America.—Ordination of a Native Indian.

—*Record*, 5th May.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Missionary.*]

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[illegible]en ready to

[illegible]ese things."

exclaim like the [illegible]

The last time I wrote I intend[illegible] [illegible]ome account of an old man of the name of Roberts, living [illegible]9. St. Ann's Lane, but time then did not permit. This man is in the seventieth years of his age. I have known him for the last 6 years. He has been a strong, powerful man. His life has been one continued round of sin. For four years he manifested a most determined opposition to my visits, until about two years ago, when it pleased God to lay him on a bed of sickness. Since then, he has looked upon me as his best earthly friend. He has lost the use of his limbs; during his confinement his sufferings have been great. Often has he been without food and fire. But amidst all his troubles, I have never once known a murmur escape his lips. This man, when he was taken ill was destitute of the Word of God. I supplied him with a copy. On putting it into his hand, I told him that sacred Volume would tell him of heaven and the way to it. Poor Roberts immediately commenced its study, praying for the teaching of the Holy Spirit. He became so affected that I have often entered his room and found him in tears. When asked the cause of his sorrow he would exclaim "Oh my hard heart".—I have taken many of God's people to see him, who have been delighted with his conversation. One cause of gratitude he always mentions to me is, that he has been laid on a sick bed and not cut down in the midst of his sins. He often tells me to go and tell his neighbours that Joseph Roberts has found salvation, and he often exclaims "None but Christ, none but Christ". Mr McDonald's Tracts have been made very useful to him—"next to my Bible, he says, give me these blessed Tracts".—I will just tell you in a few words what he has been. When a young man he went to every place of amusement, fairs, races, prize-fights &c.—He became acquainted with some fighting men, and was trained by them, after which he was chosen to *fight several battles, and generally beat his opponents.* His success led him into the company of all such men, amongst whom he has spent his life. For many years he kept the cockpit in Duck Lane, a place appropriated for cock fighting, dog fighting &c.; he also kept a bear for the same purpose. Some of his companions have been hung at Newgate, and many others have been transported. When he looks back on his awful life he weeps and cries out tell all Westminster. Joe Roberts has found salvation. This man has a son and daughter in Westminster; but alas! they never look near him. He may perish for them; they are spending their life as did their father until grace changed his heart. I am often led to sing with the poet," God walks in a mysterious way; His wonders to perform," &c. You asked after Wilson. He has got his stall in the street. He sells tapes, threads, needles, and many other little things; but I fear his small stock will not admit of profits sufficient to maintain him. He would require a much better stock. I was glad to see him lay out the sum you were so kind as to give him to such advantage. He still continues to be very useful to his neighbours in reclaiming them from intemperate habits, and inducing them to attend the house of Prayer. He has also commenced to teach those connected with the Temperance Society who cannot read and write. He is my Precentor at our devotional meetings and makes himself generally useful. I mentioned to you in my last about a Lodging House Keeper of the name of Cole who had joined our Society. This man has been the means of reclaiming twelve drunkards. He will not allow drunkenness to be practised in his house. He has provided himself with copies of the Scriptures for the use of his six lodgers. He intends, if possible, instead of having his house a scene of disorder and drunkenness to convert it into a house of Prayer.—I am very glad that we have now eight of these lodging House Keepers members of our Society. I have every reason to hope these are but the small drops of rain before the shower."

The Missionary being obliged to go to Scotland for his health wroteon his return :—

24 Vincent Square, 20th October 1845.

"The week before I left London, six of the poor women, and six of the men in my district who had been benefitted by my visits, pledged themselves to visit their neighbours once a week with Tracts. I am glad to find that in my absence they have been carrying on this good work.—I think I mentioned to you in my last note that after an address I delivered in a Chapel in the country near Melrose, a poor man met me at the Chapel door and gave me half a crown, saying he had no more money but he would make up the small sum with his prayers on behalf of the London City Mission, and that it may yet be a greater blessing

to the heathens in London. On looking at this poor man I said to him, this is more than you can afford to give. His reply wa "I give it to the Lord, and he will provide me with more s At the request of a lady I visited a Girl's school, in Potter Row, Edinburgh. The first week I was there the teacher complained that her children only collected two pence or three pence a week for Missions. I addressed them for a short time last week when I called again at the school. The teacher informed me that since my first visit the collections for Missions had amounted to a shilling a week. At the request of Miss Ferguson I visited a school and was much interested with the children. I [illegible] a few little books to [illegible]ur Pye Street childre[illegible] presenting them [illegible]ay to [illegible] promised [illegible] School for [illegible]

"DEAR YO[illegible] messages, and [illegible]or us, and we hope that God [illegible]ind to our teacher, and we hope that we [illegible]love God more and more every day, who has loved us so much, and we hope that God will open all our hearts to receive the Scriptures. We shall be glad if you will write to us, and we will write again to you, and tell you about our Missionary Society, and we hope that you have one. May grace, mercy, and peace from our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" be with you all for ever. Amen. Zech. 13-10.

"The fountain's open still;
It cries "Whoever will,"
"The weakest, and the worst,
"O come, and quench your thirst;
"Your large or little vessel bring,
"And fill it from this living spring."

We remain dear friends, your's affectionately.

AMELIA MICKEL.

written to some young friends in Scotland and signed by the Monitor for the rest.

To the Children of the Greenside Place School."

# Selection.

## THE JAULNAH TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER Jaulnah letter affords fresh ground for suspecting that the reduced Havildar, Khader Khan, was indeed the murderer of Lieutenant Johnstone. He had been previously heard, it seems, to use threatening language, and a nondescript fowling piece, half musket and half pistol, has been found in his house. It is further worthy of notice, that several intelligent Natives of Secunderabad, from whence the 3rd L. C. proceeded early in the year to Jaulnah, and where the men of the Corps are well known, on being questioned concerning it, on the very morning that intelligence of the murder had reached the European Residents, declared their full knowledge of the affair, and their suspicion that Khader Khan was the perpetrator of it. If this story is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, some light might perhaps be shed on the tragedy, by the interrogation of those Natives. They, it is clear, had received some communication that outstripped the Tappal, and must have had reason for assigning the deed to Khader Khan. Let them be asked how the news reached them, and why they at once pointed him out, as the probable assassin. Their answers might possibly furnish a clue to other evidence, which would bring his guilt home. We trust that Government will take the hint, and address General Fraser on the subject of enquiry.

Our letter corroborates one of the hypotheses adopted by us, relative to the threatening placard on Captain Waters' gate. 'It is generally supposed,' we are told, 'that the reduced Havildar caused the placard to be put up, with the view of warding off the suspicion resting on him. He was in confinement, and would wish it to be believed that as the perpetrator of the murder must have been the individual who affixed the threatening notice, he never having left his place of confinement, ought not to be suspected.'

The same communication, referring to the threatened murder of three Officers, mentioned in our last, intimates that a rumour of the kind had currency in the Corps before Lieutenant Johnstone's death, but that no notice was taken of it.

It purported that some one had been heard to say that the present Commandant, Lieutenant Johnstone and the Riding Master, would be shot. If this story is authentic, we consider it of no small importance, since it entirely corroborates what we have heard, about the alienated temper of the men. An intending assassin would never have betrayed his purpose had he not felt sure of the silence and sympathy of those around him. If such a report was current, and if the Officers were not made aware of it, the Troopers of the Regiment obviously felt that disinclination to prevent the crime, which they have since shewn to aid in detecting its perpetrator. This point likewise needs investigation. The whole circumstances of the case, indeed, cry aloud for it. Disaffection must have reached a great height, ere a body of Native Soldiers could resolve to act thus, and it is imperative on the authorities to trace out the causes of their quarrel, no less than to punish the crime to which it has led. We quite agree with the Cresonf, that wrongs suffered by the Regiment should be straightway redressed, but we also think that they merit punishment for sheltering the assassin.—Madras Spectator, June 9.

# Civil.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]une 1851.

[illegible]r of Ahmedabad, has been permitted to [illegible]n the Districts of his Collectorate, until the setting in [illegible] Monsoon.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1851.

The leave of absence on private affairs, granted under date the 7th ultimo, to Mr W. S. Price, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Mahratta Country, is cancelled, at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1851.

Mr G. L. Gillett, Superintendent of the Customs Flotilla, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Mr H. P. Malet, Collector of Tanna, has been allowed leave of absence for one month in August next, under Section XI. of the Absence Regulations, to proceed to the Deccan, on account of private affairs.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secy.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1851.

Mr J. Gibbs has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified for the transaction of public business.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Mr W. H. Harrison, Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapoor, on the 24th April last, has been cancelled.

Mr E. M. Suart, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1851.

Mr J. Warden, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month, from the 1st prox., on private affairs.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1851.

Lieut Scott to be a First Class Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads, vice Capt. Cowper.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1851.

The following promotions are made in the Civil Service:—

From the 15th May 1851.

Mr Edward Eden Elliot, from the Second to the First Class.
Mr Alexander Bell, ditto.

From the 11th 1851.

Mr Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, from the Third to the [illegible] Class.
Mr William Henry Harrison, ditto.
Mr Richard Young Bazett, ditto.
Mr Henry Edward Goldsmid, ditto.
Mr Charles George Prendergast, ditto.
Mr Edmund Champagne Jones, ditto
Mr Edward Montague Suart, ditto.
Mr Thomas Ogilvy, ditto.
Mr Charles Mathew Harrison, ditto.
Mr Thomas Charles Loughnan, ditto.
Mr Frank Sims, ditto.

From the 14th April 1851.

Mr Alexander Kinloch Forbes, from the Fifth to the Fourth Class.
Mr Alexander Gray, ditto.
Mr Michael Agnew Coxon, ditto.
Mr Henry Peudock St. G. Tucker, ditto.

It has been reported to Government that the undermentioned Gentlemen have passed an examination in the languages set opposite their names:—

Mr. S. St. J Gordon, Civil Service, Hindoostanee.
Mr R. H. Pinhey, ditto, Ditto.
Mr R. H. Showell, Uncovenanted Assistant Revenue and Financial Departments of the Secretariate, Colloquial Branch of Hindoostanee.
Mr R. H. Showell, Mahratta.
Mr H. Ingle, Assistant Inspector in the Customs Department, do.
Mr R. Morgan, Actuary Government Saving's Bank, do.

## ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1851.

Mr J. Jefferson has been appointed by the Officiating Archdeacon Actuary for the Diocese, during the absence of Mr Larkins on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

# Military.

## BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1851.

No. 340 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon Sylvester has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Hydrabad.

No. 341 of 1851.—The following Native promotions and appointment are made:—

4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps.

Promotions.

Jemedar Shaik Meera to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Jeyram Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Luximon deceased.—Date of rank, 12th May 1851.

Appointment.

Subedar Shaik Abdoola to be Subedar Major, vice Luximon Sing deceased.—Date of appointment, 12th May 1851.

No. 342 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

20th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. R. Kelly to be Major, Lieut. J. A. Wood to be Capt. and Ensign F. W. McLean Athins, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Suter deceased.—Date of rank, 5th April 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 20th Regiment N. I., vice Atkins promoted.

Francis William Brown.—Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 18th May 1851, Army 20th January 1850.

No. 343 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers have been reported to be [illegible] as Interpreters in the Native Language, as below particularized :—

In Hindoostanee.

[illegible] Regt. Madras L. C.

[illegible]

Lieutenant S[illegible]
Lieutenant G. A. Laug[illegible]
Ensign A. C. Wa[illegible], 7th Regiment N. I.
Ensign H. Moore, attached to 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant A. P. Chesshyre, 12th Regt. N. I.

In Mahratta.

Assist. Surgeon R. Hoskin, Civil Surgeon, Tanna.
Ensign F. P. F. Brett, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. Lodwick, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant F. Keys, 11th Regt. N. I.

In Guzeratee.

Ensign J. F. Chapman, 3rd Regt. N. I.
Ensign A. R. Bayly, H. M. 8th Regt.
Ensign F. L. Yonge, 16th Regt. N. I.

In Persian.

Captain J. W. Schneider, 2nd Grdr. Regt. N. I.

No. 344 of 1851.—Captain C. H. Morse, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1851.

No. 345 of of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon William Henry Rigors, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse.

No. 346 of 1851.—The following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India, dated Simla, 17th May 1851, is republished :—

The Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of a Military Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 7, dated 2nd ult.

4. On a review of the whole of the circumstances connected with these appointments, we have resolved to grant to Veterinary Surgeons the same Pay and Allowances when in India, and the same Furlough Pay in Europe,

as Cornets of Cavalry during their first 10 years' service,
as Lieuts. of Cavalry after.. ..... 10 years' service, and
as Captains of Cavalry after..... ..... 20 years' service.

6. This will accord with the relative rank now assigned to our Veterinary Surgeons, and is in conformity with the rule of rank in Her Majesty's Service.

6. Veterinary Surgeons of H. M.'s Regts. will receive such addition to the British Pay of their rank as will place them in the receipt of corresponding allowances to those granted to Veterinary Surgeons in the Company's Service of the same standing.

7. We have also resolved to grant to Veterinary Surgeons, in lieu of the present scale of Retiring Pensions, the rates specified in the annexed paper, shewing the present and revised rates of Pay and allowances, and Furlough Pay and Pensions to Veterinary Surgeons of the Company's Service.

8. Veterinary Surgeons now in the Service will not be deprived of the benefit of the present Regulations.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

| As at Present (when on Full Batta.) | As Revised. Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|
| Under 3 years service Rs. per month, 340-15-8 | Under 10 years service as Cornets,...310-10-4 |
| Above 3 do. do.,... ... ...365- 5-3 | |
| Above 10 do. do.,... ... ...389-10-9 | Above 10 years as Lieuts.,... ...365- 4-0 |
| Above 20 do. do.,... ... ...426- 3-3 | Above 20 years as Captains,... ... ... 563- 0-4 |

FURLOUGH PAY.

| As at Present. | As Revised. |
|---|---|
| Under 3 years service. 8s. per diem. | Under 10 years as Cornets,... 8s. per diem. |
| Above 3 do.... ... ... ... 10 " | |
| Above 10 do.,... ... ... 12 " | Above 10 years as Lieuts.... 9 " |
| Above 20 do.... ... ... 15 " | Above 20 years as Captains.. 14-7d. " |

PENSIONS.

| As at Present. | As Revised. |
|---|---|
| After 6 years service, if compelled to retire on account of s. d. ill health..... ..... 4-6 per diem | After 3 years service, if compelled, by wounds received in action, or by ill health, contracted on duty in India, to retire..... ... 3s. per diem |
| After 10 do. of do.... 5-6 " | |
| After 20 do., 3 years Furlough included, 7 " | After 6 years service, if from ill health unable to continue to serve in India. 3 " |
| After 25 do. 3 do.... .. 8 " | |
| After 30 do. 3 do.. ...12 " | After 10 years service, if ditto ditto..... .. ... 4 " |
| In H. M.'s Service. | After 17 years service... .. .. 6-6d. " |
| After 5 years service. 5s. " | After 22 do... 10-5d. " |
| Above 10 do..... .... 6 " | After 27 do.. £ 250 p. ann |
| Above 15 do..... .... 7 " | After 32 do... £ 300 " |
| Above 20 do..... .... 8 " | |
| Above 25 do.. .. ..... 10 " | |
| bove 30 do... ..... 12 " | |

J. STUART, Col., Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1851.

No. 347 of 1851.—Captain Thornbury, Secretary to the Military Board, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on urgent private affairs, for six months from the 5th July next.

Captain C. D. Myine, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board during the absence of Captain Thornbury, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1851.

No. 348 of 1851.—Lieut. R. O. T. Nicolls, of the 6th Regiment Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

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Bombay Castle, 16th June 1851.

No. 349 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations relative to European Soldiers of the Honorable Company's Service, who may be dismissed with ignominy, in supercession of those contained in Articles 35 and 37, Section XLII., of Jameson's Code, which are hereby rescinded.

European Soldiers of the Honorable Company's Service who may be dismissed with ignominy, shall receive their pay as effective Soldiers up to the date on which the order for their dismissal may be published at the station where they are serving, and, subsequently, rations only.

After the order has been carried into effect at the station at which they are serving, they are to be forwarded as Prisoners and made over to the Town Major at the Presidency, to be embarked for Europe with the invalids of the season, and are to remain prisoners (but not in close confinement) during the passage, receiving their final discharge on arrival in England, when their discharge certificates will be made over to them by the Officer Commanding the Troops on board.

No. 350 of 1851.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furlough [illegible] for three years on medical certificate.

[illegible] R. Douglas, of the Regt. of Artillery.

[illegible], of the 13th Regt. N. I.

[illegible] able the Govr. in Council, [illegible]ecy. to Govt.

[illegible]

[illegible]eral H. M. [illegible] to the medical charge of the Queen's [illegible] ther orders.

Ensign Sheehy, of the 64th, [illegible] h the wing of the 78th at Colaba, till the opening of the [illegible] his joining his Regiment.

Ensign McKenzie, of the 8th Foot, is attached to and will do duty with H. M. 86th Regiment at Poona, till the opening of the Season, when he will join his corps.

Head Quarters, Poona, 12th June, 1851.

At a General Court Martial holden at Colabah, near Bombay, on Saturday the 17th day of May 1851, No. 2546, Private James O'Neill, of the 5th or Capt. W. H. Ridge's Company 78th Highlanders, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz :—

1st Charge.—For having at Colabah, on or about the afternoon of the 30th April 1851, struck with his clenched fist No. 2952, Serjeant John Challiner, his superior Officer, a blow on the head, when in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge.—With having at the same time and place as specified in the first charge, been drunk.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.—

Finding.—The Court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, together with what has been stated on the defence, is of opinion, that he the prisoner, No 2546, Private James O'Neill, of the fifth or Capt. W. H. Ridge's Company 78th Highlanders, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner Guilty, as above stated, of the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and having taken into consideration his former convictions and general character, does now sentence him, the prisoner, Private James O'Neill, of the fifth or Captain W. H. Ridge's Company 78th Highlanders, to be transported as a Felon beyond the Seas for the term of seven years.

(Sd.) WILLIAM MACAN, Lieut. Col. and President.

Confirmed.

(Sd.) J. GREY, Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Poona, 11th June 1851.

The Prisoner, Private James O'Neill, H. M. 78th Highlanders, to be handed over to the Civil Power.

Head Quarters, Poona, 12th June 1851.

At a General Court Martial holden at Colaba, near Bombay, on Wednesday the 28th day of May 1851, No. 3028, Private John Grey, of the 6th or Capt. C. F. Bentley's Company 78th Highlanders, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge.—With having, at Colaba, near Bombay, at or about half past eight o'clock on or about the evening of the thirteenth of May 1851, violently assaulted and thrown down No. 2346, Corporal James Harrison, his superior Officer, when in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge.—With having at the same time, place and date, specified in the first charge, been drunk.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—The Court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution together with what has been urged on the defence, is of opinion that he the Prisoner No. 3028, Private John Gray, of the sixth or Captain C. T. Bentley's Company 78th Highlanders, is not Guilty of the first Charge; Guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner not Guilty of the first charge, Guilty of the second charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and having taken into consideration his previous convictions and general good character, does now sentence him, the Prisoner No. 3028, Private John Gray, of the sixth or Captain C. T. Bentley's Company 78th Highlanders, to suffer an imprisonment of seven days solitary confinement in such place as the Officer confirming these proceedings may be pleased to direct.

(Sd.) WILLIAM MACAN, Lieut. Col., and President.

Colaba, 30th May, 1851.

Confirmed, and the Sentence to be carried out under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Left Wing 78th Highlanders.

(Sd.) J. GREY, Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

Mahabuleshwur, 2nd June 1851.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The recorded evidence of Corporal Harrison, as to the assault made upon him by the Prisoner does not appear to have been satisfactorily refuted by anything advanced upon the defence. But the Court having had the advantage of the oral testimony of this witness may very probably have been influenced in its finding upon the first charge by the manner in which it was delivered.

Serjeant Wightman appears to have been drunk when ordering a party to escort the Prisoner to the guard room. The Officer in Command of the 78th Highlanders will be pleased to bring him to trial by a Regimental Court Martial for being drunk on duty, should he not already have done so.

(Sd.) J. GREY, Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

Mahabuleshwur, 2nd June 1851.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Grey, K. C.B.

(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major, Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay Army.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th June, 1851.

1. Lieutenant C. G. Anderson, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., is attached to do duty with the 26th Regt. N. I., at Ahmednuggur, until the 1st September next, and directed to join.

2. Assistant Surgeon A. Wright is appointed to the medical charge of the 8th Regiment N. I., vice Pitcairn.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge of Trooper Gurwar Gheer, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, (Lancers.) and Private Ramsae Maiwar, of the 3rd Regiment N. I., units, with gratuities of three months' pay to the former and one months' pay to the latter.

4. The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Major Scobie, dated Surat, the 10th March 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Ballantine, 29th Regiment N. I., to receive medical charge of the Detachment of Golundauze at that station, from the 7th of that month.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.—Ensign A. G. St. George Mildmay, from 31st May to 30th June, to visit Poona, on urgent private affairs.
11th Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. P. F. Brett, from 1st June to 30th June, to remain at Bombay, on urgent private affairs.
24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Comerco, from 15th June to 31st August to proceed to Poona and Ahmednuggur, on urgent private affairs.
29th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. A. Mattlebury, from 3rd June to 3rd July, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 16th June 1851.

1. With reference to G. O. C. No. 2, dated the 20th ult., Acting 2d Hospital Assist. Bhjeea Rob, is attached to the Native Garrison Hospital to supply a vacancy, caused by the temporary promotion of Assist. Surgeon Pals.

2. The undermentioned [illegible]
2d [illegible] Regt. N. I.
to proceed to Bo[illegible]

[illegible] residence of Assistant [illegible] years, much [illegible] 1st regt., Captain F. Wolley, 14th regt. Bo. [illegible]day the 10th June, Mary Frances, the infant [illegible] Lieutenant W. S. Hatch, Artillery, aged 18 months and 26 days. At Grant Buildings, Colaba, on the 16th instant, Mary, the beloved wife of Charles Bannerman, Engineer of the Dockyard. At Poona, of Cholera, on the 15th June, Lieutenant J. E. Donne, Bombay Engineers, deeply regretted. At Chinchpoogly, on the 17th June Gertrude Leith the infant child of Captain and Mrs. Barr. On board the H. Co's Brig *Euphrates*, at Bassadore, Persian Gulph, on the 5th June, Assistant Surgeon Alfred Harris, H. C. M. S.—At Ahmedabad, on the night of the 10th June, to the great grief of her parents, Lucy Harriett, youngest child of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatstone, 7th Regt. N., I. aged 1 year, 2 months and 8 days.

Unposted Ens[illegible] already, are attached to do duty, the [illegible]t., and the latter with the 27th Regt. N. I, [illegible] ...ested to join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) J. HALL, Lieut. Col., Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant-Generals' Office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Poona, 17th June 1851.

Lieutenant T. Walsh, H. M. 8th Foot, having arrived from England on the 16th June 1851, is attached to the Wing of H. M. 78th Highlanders, at Bombay, to do duty.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Grey, K. C. B.
(Signed) T. S. CONWAY, Major, Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. M. H. Forces, Bombay

# Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle 12th June 1851.

No. 62 of 1851.—Mr. William Lycurgus Searle, Midshipman, and Acting Master, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required Examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate, from the 1st September 1850.

No. 63 of 1851.—Messers. James Strong and George Babb Hewett, volunteers for the Indian Navy, arrived from England, the former by the ship Helen Stewart, and the latter by the ship Viceroy, on the 6th instant.

No. 64 of 1851.—Mr Thomas Rolfe Rogers, volunteer for the Indian Navy, arived from England by the ship William Gillies, on the 4th instant.

No. 65 of 1851.—Lieutenants W. L. King and E. Giles returned to their duty on the 6th instant, by the Ship William Watson, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Mr Henry Maughan Liordet, volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the 6th instant, by the ship William Watson.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1851.

No. 66 of 1851.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted Mr G. N. P. Mason, Midshipman of the Indian Navy, to remain in England until the end of August next, on sick certificate.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

## INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th June 1851.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be distinctly understood that, unless both Survey Reports and Indents in lieu of Stores condemned are made out Alphabetically, and in precisely the same form as the proportion Books, they will invariably be returned to be again drawn up. Commanders of vessels are therefore directed to call the attention of the Officers performing the duties of Store Accountant in the Ships under their command to this order.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th June 1851.

Mr Rogers, Midshipman, supernumerary attached to the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Feroz.

Mr Searle, mate, supernumerary on board the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Ajdaha, on the 20th instant, for passage to join the Mahi.

Mr James Bouchey Brewster, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, having arrived from England by the Ship Saint Abbs, on the 15th instant, was directed to join the Ajdaha, on the 16th instant.

Mr Litchfield, Acting Clerk, supernumerary attached to the Hastings, was permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health on the 14th instant.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish the subjoined additional rule connected with the Adjustment of deceased persons' Estates.

Whenever it may be requisite to make remittances from outstations to the Sub-Treasurer, on behalf of the military Secretary to Government, on account of the Estates of deceased persons, the amount required to be remitted shall be paid to the Purser, or clerk in charge, of the Vessel to which the deceased belonged, who will debit himself therewith in his account current, and grant the President of the Committee of adjustment a receipt, in duplicate; one copy to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, with the report of the Proceedings, the other Copy to be retained by the President.

The Secretary to Government, on the report being received in his office, will instruct the Pay Master to deposit the requisite amount in the Treasury to the Credit of the deceased person's Estate, and to see that the amount is duly adjusted by the Purser, or Clerk in charge.

By Order (Signed) S. LUSHINGTON, Commodore,
Commander in Chief of the I. N.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendant's Office, Bombay, 18th June, 1851.

Mr Hunter, Midshipman of the Constance, having arrived by the Berenice, is to be discharged to the Hastings, as Supernumerary, for the purpose of studying at Butchers Island.

Lieutenants Manners, Constable, and Provisional Lieutenant Child, having arrived from the Persian Gulf by the Steam Vessel Berenice, are directed to join the Hastings as Supernumeraries.

Mr Lewis Gwyn Lewis, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, having arrived from England, by the Ship Ann Mitchell, is directed to join the Hastings as Supernumerary.

Mr Burnes, Midshipman of the Ajdaha, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin that Vessel.

(Sd.) J. C. HAWKINS, Captain, Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Deesa, on the 3rd June, by the Revd. George Morrison, Vitruvius Lawes, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to Miss Jane Telford, eldest daughter of Lieut. George Corry, H. M.'s 8th [illegible]

BIRTH.—On the 12th June, the wife of M[illegible] Registry Office, of a son. [illegible] of Mr. J. T[illegible]

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 12th, Ship Emperor, Robert Geulle, from Liverpool 10th February. June 13th, Barque Teazer, H. Burton, from Calcutta 25th April. Signalled the Barque Coromandel, from Manmain to London, out 28 days, in Lat. 0·22 S. Long. 93·25 E.—14th, Ship Mohassur, Thompson, from the Mauritius 1st June.—15th, Ship St. Abbs, W. Willis, from London 28th Feb., and Madeira 16th March. Barque Sefinatullah, nacoda, from Juddah 19 April. 16th, Ship Futtel Rahimon, Nacoda, from Juddah 30th April. Barque Sovereign, James King, from Liverpool 15th Feb., Kingstown, Dublin Bay, 21st Feb. 17th. Ship Julia, Nacoda, from Juddah 16th April. June 17th, Ship Anne Mitchell, J. Wilkie, from London 22nd February. Ship Marion, William McIrving, from Greenock 27th February. Barque Inconstant, J. Wilson, from Liverpool 21th Feb. 18th H. C Steamer Berenice, Lieut. J. S. Draper, from Bushire 1st June, touched at Bassadore, and Muscat, which latter place she left on the 12th instant at 8·30 P. M.—P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, from Hongkong 24th May, Singapoor 1st June, Penang 3rd June, and Point de Galle 13th June at 7 P. M.

DEPARTURES.—June 13th, American Ship Memnon, J. Gordon, to Whampoa. Ship James White, B. Turner, to Hull. Ship Bilton, T. Hood, to Liverpool June 14th, Iron Ship Richard Cobden, C. Stewart, to Liverpool. 16th Brig Bride, A. D. Dobie, to Woosung in China. 17th, Ship Kalmia, R. H Rennie, to Liverpool. Ship Faize Allum, Wm. Eames, to Singapore, and Siam. Ship Elizabeth, H. Maine, to Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCES.—The following vessels have obtained their Port Clearances:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, 742 tons, J. W. Purchase, Master, bound to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. Ship Anne Armstrong, 889 tons, J. Williams, Master, bound to China.

PASSENGERS.

Per Memnon, to Whampoa;— Mrs Gordon [illegible]
Per Mohassur, from the Mauritius :—Ten Natives.
Per St. Abbs, from London :—Messrs R. Macready, and J. B. Brewster.
Per Sefinatulla, from Judda :—130 Pilgrims.
Per Futtel Rahimon, from Judda :—200 Pilgrims.
Per Sovereign, from Liverpool :—Lieutenant Thomas Walsh, 8th Regt. Mrs. Walsh, and 3 children.
Per Julia, from Juddah :—170 Pilgrims.
Per Ann Mitchell, from London :—Messrs, Schneider, Smith and Lewis. H. C. S.
Per Berenice, from Bushire :—Lieuts. Manners, Child, and Constable; and Messrs. Hunter and Osborn, I. N.; Meerza Mahomed Hussan Khan, a Persian Nobleman, with thirteen followers; five native passengers and forty-seven sepoys of the Marine Battalion.
Per Malta, from China :—Captain Maher; K. M. Datoobhoy; H. Jumal; and three Deck passengers.
Per Singapore, to Galle &c. :—Habib Dawood and servant, and 69 native lascars.
Per Anne Armstrong, to China :—Mr and Mrs Donall, and Miss Coates.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

**Observatory Report.**

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 9th to the 15th June (inclusive) 1851.

| Bombay Civil Time. | Standard Barometer Corrected. | | Thermometer in the Air. | | Wet-Bulb Thermometer. | | Electrometer Volta No. 1. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 10 a.m. | 4 p.m. | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | Max. | |
| 9 | 29·594 | 29·509 | 81·0 | 79·6 | 77·0 | 77·6 | | 0·07 |
| 10 | ·491 | ·420 | 80·4 | 79·6 | 78·0 | 78·0 | 8 | 2·21 |
| 11 | ·505 | ·466 | 82·5 | 74·7 | 79·0 | 75·0 | 10 | 5·10 |
| 12 | ·607 | ·543 | 82·5 | 82·8 | 80·0 | 81·0 | out of scale. | 0·15 |
| 13 | ·630 | ·537 | 82·0 | 80·6 | 80·0 | 79·0 | 80 | 3·48 |
| 14 | ·625 | | 79·3 | 77·0 | 76·0 | 74·0 | out of scale. | 0·63 |
| 15 | | ·578 | | | | | 5 | 0·98 |
| | | | | | | | Total Rain... | 12·6·2 |

June 9th.—Wholly overcast, light rain, strong gusts of wind,
Do 10th.—Smart rain, do., lightning and distant thunder.
Do 11th.—Heavy rain, do do.
Do 12th.—Light showers, do do.
Do 13th.—Heavy showers do., little lightning and no thunder.
Do 14th.—Light rain, strong gusts of wind.
Do 15th.— " "
—Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 16th June, 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

# Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

## INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice ..... 3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do ..... 4 do do

## INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

| | Not exceeding 3 months | | per cent. per annm. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Government Bills ..... | | | 9 |
| On Commercial Bills ..... | | | 9 do do |
| On Loans on Government Notes ... | | | 8 do do |
| On Loans Goods, &c ..... | | | 10 do do |

*Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.*

## EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 1 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 1 days' sight ..... at 2s. 0d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight ..... } at 1s. 11¾d. do
On Scotland at 1 days' sight ..... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... }

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

## COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 18th June, 1851.

# Commercial.

Bombay, 19th June, 1851.

London ..... 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. @ 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Document Bills ..... 2s. 1¾d. „
Bank Rates ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Ditto ..... 3 months' sight 2s. 0¾d.
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Ditto ..... 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta ..... 60 days' sight Par.
Ditto ..... 30 ditto ½ per cent. premium.
Ditto ..... Sight 1 „
Madras ..... 30 days' 99
Ditto ..... Sight 99½
China ..... 60 days' 214

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